

Public Health Reports

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No. 22.

UNITED STATES.

A case of yellow fever reported in New Orleans.

President Souchon of the Louisiana State board of health reported from New Orleans, May 30, as follows: One case of yellow fever positive in city; case isolated; all precaution taken; autopsy affirmative; send inspectors. He also reported the same date that the State of Texas had quarantined against New Orleans, and requested that an officer be sent to take charge of the disinfection of freight. In response to these telegrams Surgeons Murray and Carter and Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf were at once ordered to New Orleans. Surgeon Murray will act as consultant and expert, and Surgeon Carter will join him there as soon as he can return from Cuba, where he has been inspecting the ports and establishing the quarantine service. Surgeon Carter left Havana June 1 direct for New Orleans. Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf, who is an immune, will rejoin his station in New Orleans from his tour of inspection. Passed Assistant Surgeon Nydegger has been ordered to take charge of the disinfection of freight in New Orleans. No new cases have been reported since the one of May 30.

DETENTION OF TROOPS FROM CUBA.

Reports of quarantine.

Reports of the disinfection of the baggage and the detention of the troops returning from Cuba have previously been published from Savannah, Ga., Daufuskie Island Detention Camp, and South Atlantic Quarantine Station (see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, April 21, May 19,

and May 26, 1898). Two other stations where this detention was enforced, were Tortugas Quarantine Station and Egmont Key Detention Camp, and reports from these stations follow :

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso.

EL PASO, TEX., May 23, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a gentleman, his wife, and 2 children arrived yesterday by the Mexican Central from Torreon, Mexico, a town where smallpox is epidemic. One of the children had confluent smallpox, and according to the father's own statement, the other child lately had varioloid. Though no scales were visible on the face or body of the child, I thought it precautionary to detain the family for twenty-four hours to enable me to disinfect all their baggage.

Very respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Laredo.—Act. Asst. Surg. H. J. Hamilton, Laredo, Tex., reports, under date of May 29, that a delegate of the superior council of health of Mexico, after investigation, found 1 death from yellow fever on May 11. Diagnosis confirmed by autopsy. Disinfection of house and clothing done at once. Bedding burned.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis—Abstract of replies received to circular requesting information.

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

VIRGINIA—*Alexandria.*—During the week ended May 27, 1 death from cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported.

WASHINGTON—*Tacoma.*—Since October 1, 1898, 7 deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis have been reported.

Detention of troops at Tortugas Quarantine Station.

TORTUGAS QUARANTINE, FLA., May 22, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with Bureau letter (P. M. C.), of May 12, 1899, directing a report of operations, under orders received, in connection with troops returning from Cuba, I have the honor to make the following report :

Acting under telegraphic orders to proceed to Tortugas and report to Assistant Surgeon Anderson, I arrived at this station on March 23. On the morning of March 26 the transports *Florida* and *Kilpatrick*, having on board the First Regiment of Texas Volunteer Infantry, arrived. The *Florida*, carrying the baggage, equipment, and 4 companies of the regiment, was brought to the wharf, while the *Kilpatrick*, too large to enter either channel, anchored in the outer harbor.

The troops on the *Florida* were at once disembarked, and as each company landed its blanket rolls and the contents of knapsacks were inspected. All fabrics were tied up in the blankets, the bundles marked by stencil, and placed in the steam chamber. The ponchos were placed in piles by companies, and dipped in a solution of bichloride of mercury 1-1000 by quarantine employees. The companies were marched into the fort and quartered in the casemates.

The heavy baggage was hoisted onto the dock and there opened by details from the companies. The clothing and fabrics were made into bundles under the careful supervision of a medical officer, marked, and, after steaming, repacked.

The tents, cots, etc., remaining in the hold were arranged to permit of penetration, the baggage replaced, and all subjected to fumigation by sulphur dioxide.

The uniforms of the officers were placed in staterooms, and disinfected by formaldehyd gas. Three days were required to complete work on the *Florida*.

The majority of the troops were on board the *Kilpatrick*, but as they had no baggage with them on the boat, except their blanket rolls and knapsacks, their disinfection was easily accomplished. With the energetic aid of Acting Assistant Surgeon McConnell, the fabrics contained in the blanket rolls and knapsacks were made into bundles, marked, and sent to the disinfecting wharf by the tugboat *Powhatan*. An immediate inspection of the vessel was made, and it was found that a number of articles, such as towels, underclothes, etc., had been left out of the knapsacks, so these were collected and placed in a solution of bichloride. The ponchos were dipped in bichloride solution on board. The uniforms of the officers were treated as on the *Florida*.

Several trunks were found in the rooms of the officers, and these were treated by unpacking, sprinkling formalin between the successive layers of clothes as they were replaced, and closing the lids tightly.

Both vessels were discharged on March 30. During the last three days of this work Assistant Surgeon Anderson was physically unfit for duty, but, in spite of illness, carried on the work with unflagging energy, and maintained a strict personal supervision over every detail.

On March 31 the transport *Vigilancia* arrived, with 4 companies of the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry on board. The vessel had left Havana without a bill of health. As this transport was also too large to be brought to the dock, it was necessary for the medical officer to remain on board, while Senior Hospital Steward Kolb conducted the steam disinfection at the wharf.

The blanket rolls, knapsacks, ponchos, and the uniforms of the officers were treated as outlined for the transport *Kilpatrick*.

The heavy baggage was opened in the hold by the troops, under careful observation, and the clothing made into bundles and sent to shore. Particular attention was paid to the hospital equipment used in Cuba, as a number of dirty mattresses and some soiled linen had been packed away. After the baggage had been unpacked, the hold containing the boxes was fumigated with sulphur dioxide.

On April 2 the disinfected clothing was returned to the ship, and after an inspection of the troops the vessel was discharged.

Some inconvenience was experienced in treating these vessels, as the supply of formalin shipped to this station had been delayed en route, and there was none on hand for use in the autoclaves. The generation of the gas from methyl alcohol proved unsatisfactory, as the lamps were about worn out and unreliable. Fortunately, Acting Assistant Surgeon

McConnell had a sufficient supply on hand for the disinfection of the trunks on board his vessel.

The transport *Logan*, bringing the Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry to this place for disinfection and detention, arrived on the morning of April 8. She was too large to reach the wharf, so was anchored in the outer harbor. A heavy norther was blowing and the sea was so rough that neither troops nor baggage could be landed. After waiting two days for the weather to moderate the vessel left for Savannah without unloading.

I wish to acknowledge the hearty cooperation and valuable suggestions given by Assistant Surgeon Lumsden in arranging plans for handling these troops.

Respectfully, yours,

W. R. McADAM,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Detention of troops at Egmont Key Detention Camp.

UNITED STATES DETENTION CAMP,
Egmont Key, Fla., May 26, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with Bureau letter (P. M. C.) of May 12, 1899, directing me to submit a report of operations at this camp in connection with the returning troops from Cuba, I have to respectfully submit the following report:

The camp was put in commission on April 2, and preparations begun for the reception of the troops.

The personnel of the camp at this time consisted of Surg. P. M. Carrington (in command), Asst. Surg. G. M. Corput, Senior Hosp. Steward F. H. Peck, Junior Hosp. Steward C. G. Carlton, and 8 hospital attendants.

On April 6, however, the corps was greatly reinforced by the arrival of P. A. Surg. G. M. Magruder.

The possibilities of the camp were very much limited by lack of wharfage, and by the small disinfecting plant of the station.

Immediately after the receipt of orders to prepare the camp for the reception of about 800 soldiers, who were to arrive on steamships *Yarmouth* and *Whitney*, of the Plant Line, the U. S. S. *Charles Foster* was put in commission, and has since that time been used as dispatch and supply boat.

On April 3 Steward Peck was sent ashore to employ additional temporary attendants, and as soon as he returned with them they were put to work preparing for troops. An additional air-tight chamber was built, and racks put inside of it preparatory to using it for disinfecting with formalin by means of an autoclave. A small No. 1 autoclave was borrowed from Acting Assistant Surgeon Altree, at Port Tampa, and a No. 2 autoclave from Dr. Echemandia, the quarantine officer at Mullet Key.

These arrangements did not, however, remove the difficulty caused by lack of wharfage.

At this time the idea of obtaining control of the wharf and buoy shed adjoining, belonging to the Light-House Department, suggested itself, and the Bureau was requested by wire to secure this wharf from the Light-House Board if possible.

As soon as Bureau telegram, informing us that this authority had been granted, was received, the buoy shed was cleaned out and 5 air-tight chambers built, with a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet each, and

preparations were made for disinfection of all baggage, save knapsacks and blankets, at this place. The knapsacks and blankets were disinfected at the station, in the steam chamber, by means of formalin in vacuo, as these things were needed by men while in camp.

On April 3, the camp was visited by Capt. Robert L. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, who informed us that he would supply lumber for tent floors, wood for fuel, and fresh meat and water for the troops, and that he would also send down a force of men to do such work as might be assigned to them. Unfortunately, however, the lumber and wood did not reach here until the day before the troops arrived, and too late to make any tent floors for first arrivals, and on account of the limited wharfage, was much in the way and delayed the work considerably.

The first transport to arrive was the steamship *Yarmouth*. This vessel arrived at about 7 p. m. on the 5th, and was at once boarded by Surgeon Carrington and myself, and all aboard were found in good health and spirits.

A strong northwest wind was blowing at this time, and a very heavy sea running; this increased into a gale during the night, and precluded the landing of either troops or baggage until noon of the 6th, when lighters were brought from Port Tampa and the disembarkation of soldiers and baggage began. The first men ashore were put to work pitching their tents at once.

The steamship *Whitney* arrived early on the morning of the 6th and anchored off the island. Surgeon Carrington and myself attempted to board her, but were compelled to abandon the attempt on account of very heavy sea and lack of suitable boat. About noon, however, the sea became calmer and I boarded her and made a preliminary inspection of troops.

All troops were landed by dark without mishap of any kind, but considerable baggage and 10 horses were left aboard the vessels. The men were all in their tents and by midnight had all been supplied with disinfected blankets.

On the morning of the 7th an attempt was made to bring the baggage remaining on board the vessels ashore, but on account of heavy sea the masters of the vessels refused to allow lighters to come alongside, and the work of disinfection was delayed to some extent, in consequence. However, by dark everything had been brought ashore and the work of disinfection was going on rapidly and smoothly.

The disinfection was in charge of P. A. Surg. G. M. Magruder, assisted by myself and Steward Peck, and a force of our own employees. The force was divided into squads of 6 men under a foreman, whose duty it was to see that the work was properly done and that nothing was left out of trunks and boxes. The disinfection was done by the sprinkling method with formalin, as authorized in Bureau telegram of April 5, 1899. After the goods were thoroughly sprinkled the cases were closed and stored in air-tight chambers for seventy-two hours, tight trunks had a strip of paper glued all around the edge of the lid and were closely piled in a corner of buoy shed under cover. All disinfection was done by camp employees, and soldiers were not allowed about, and were simply required to unlock trunks and boxes before passing them into the shed.

The first troops to arrive were the first and second battalion of the Fourth Illinois Volunteers, and the staff, band, and hospital corps of the same organization. The men were generally in prime physical condition, and there were only 2 men in hospital, one with an injury

to his ankle, and the other with a slight gastric trouble, and no other sickness of any kind developed among them during their stay in camp.

Individual discharge certificates, a copy of which is inclosed, were issued to each man at his departure. The first lot, consisting of 714 officers and men, were discharged on April 9, after the completion of three full days' detention. It was impossible to make regular inspections of the first arrivals, but the men were visited daily in their tents by Surgeon Carrington. After the discharge of this lot of troops the quartermaster force began putting down tent floors and laying a line of pipe from wharf to tanks within reservation, but work was done very slowly and only about 40 floors were completed before the arrival of the second lot of troops.

On April 12, Surgeon Carrington was relieved of the command of the camp and ordered to proceed to Brunswick, Ga. The command of the camp then devolved on Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder.

The second detachment of troops, consisting of the third battalion of the Fourth Illinois Volunteers, arrived on the morning of April 14, and all were in camp and baggage in buoy shed by 3 p. m. of the same day, and disinfection progressing without hitch of any kind. The health of this battalion was even better than that of the first two, and there was not a single man unfit for duty. By this time the line of pipe from wharf to tanks had been completed, and at the request of Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder 10,000 gallons of water were sent down by Captain Brown, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and pumped into the tanks.

The soldiers were inspected daily by Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder and myself, and no sickness of any kind occurred among them. They were discharged on the 17th, having completed their three days' detention on that day, and proceeded to Port Tampa, en route for Savannah, Ga. This left the camp without inmates other than employees.

On the 19th, the Bureau telegram of the 18th, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder from duty at this camp, was received, and on the morning of the 20th he departed for Key West. The command of the camp then devolved upon myself.

On the 20th, in compliance with Bureau telegram of that date, all temporary attendants not absolutely necessary were discharged and the force reduced to the minimum necessary to care for the property.

The chambers which had been built in the buoy shed were torn out and everything restored to its former condition and turned over to the light keeper, and the force was then kept busy cleaning up the reservation and getting everything in best sanitary condition possible.

On April 29, Bureau telegram, informing me of the probable arrival of several companies of the Signal Corps, was received, and preparations were immediately begun for their reception. Control of wharf and buoy shed was again secured by the Bureau, and by May 1 everything was ready for the reception of the troops.

On May 4, the U. S. lighter *Canby* arrived with 37 stevedores from Havana aboard. These men brought me a letter from San. Insp. W. F. Brunner, in which he stated that he believed that the men had not been ashore in Havana, but that he could not certify it. They were, therefore, detained, and what little hand baggage they had with them was disinfected. The men were without subsistence of any kind, and were, therefore, fed while in camp. The *Canby* returned to Havana without pratique.

At noon on the 4th, the steamship *Mascotte* arrived with Lieutenant-

Colonel Strong and 35 officers and men of the Seventh Signal Corps. Their baggage had all been disinfected at Havana and was stored in buoy shed, with the exception of such articles as were absolutely necessary during their stay in camp.

The men were all in prime physical condition, and there was no sickness of any kind among them, with the exception of a few cases of venereal disease. During their stay in camp, however, one of the officers fell from the back door of the large mess hall, in which the officers were quartered, and sustained an ugly oblique fracture of the clavicle. He was attended by the medical officer with the detachment, and when he left seemed to be doing very well.

On May 7, another detachment of the Signal Corps, consisting of 2 officers and 32 men, arrived and were placed in the southern inclosure of the reservation. No communication of any kind was allowed with the ones already in camp.

On the 8th the detachment of the Signal Corps which arrived on the 4th was discharged, that date being the last of the five days from time of disinfection of baggage, and they, with all baggage, were taken to Port Tampa by passenger steamship *Margaret*. The 37 stevedores were also discharged on that day. On the 9th, another detachment of the Signal Corps, consisting of 2 officers and 29 men, arrived, and, as in previous cases, they were kept separate from inmates already in camp.

The men in this detachment were also in prime physical condition, with the exception of a few cases of gonorrhœa and one case of syphilis. On the 11th, the detachment which arrived on the 7th was discharged, and on the 13th, those who arrived on the 9th were discharged and proceeded to Port Tampa, en route for Savannah, Ga. This again left the camp without inmates other than employees.

On the 14th, however, another detachment of the Signal Corps, consisting of 1 officer and 25 men, arrived and were all in camp within two hours from time of landing. All baggage had been disinfected at Havana and was stored in buoy shed, with the exception of a few necessary articles. This detachment was also in splendid physical condition and no sickness appeared among them. They were discharged on the 18th, at the completion of their period of detention, and proceeded to Port Tampa, en route for Savannah, Ga. The discharge of this detachment again left the camp without inmates in detention, and I was informed by the Depot Quartermaster at Tampa, and also by the transportation company that no more troops were to arrive.

On the 19th, however, a telegram was received from the Bureau informing me that more troops were to be expected. On the 21st, the steamship *Olivette* arrived from Havana, with Col. H. H. Dunwody, chief signal officer of Cuba, 1 medical officer, and 40 men of the Signal Corps, aboard, and all were landed without mishap of any kind. The men were all in good condition when landed at 12.30 p. m., but at the afternoon sick call 2 cases of malaria were found, in 1 of these cases however, the symptoms were not very typical, so I had the man put in a tent to himself, at some distance from the others, and no medicine was given him that day in order to allow his symptoms to become more marked and to prevent error in diagnosis. On the following morning, however, the men were both in good condition and without temperature, quinine was freely given to both and neither had a return paroxysm during their stay in camp. By watching the case in which symptoms were not well marked, I ascertained that he was a morphine habitué, and use of that drug was in all probability the cause of symptoms being somewhat masked in his case.

The detachment was discharged on the 25th, at the completion of full five days' detention from time of disinfection of baggage, and proceeded to Port Tampa en route for Savannah, Ga., and the camp was again left without inmates in detention. In view of the past history of the camp, and the very large amount of sickness here last year, the present season has been a remarkable one, and while more than double the number of inmates have been detained here, not a single case of serious sickness has developed, and not a man has been in the hospital. Much of this, however, is due to the better sanitary conditions prevailing in Cuba.

The camp had been fortunate in having in detention only organizations commanded by regular army officers, and no unpleasantness of any kind has occurred, and our efforts to keep the camp in good sanitary condition have in every instance been ably seconded by them. Our relations with the State officials and with the transportation company have also been entirely harmonious, and no disagreements have occurred.

Much credit is due Senior Hospital Steward Peck for the admirable way in which employees were handled, and the efficiency of the force was largely due to his good judgment and foresight.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. CORPUT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to June 2, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Antauga County.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Calvert.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 20....	10	.....	Do.
Catherina.....	Jan. 6.....	.....	.....	Several cases.
Clarke County.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 20....	.....	2	Smallpox reported.
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Collerine.....	Jan. 6.....	1	.....	Do.
Dallas County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Green County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Hale County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lowndes County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Marengo County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Mobile.....	Jan. 2-May 12....	32	.....	Do.
Montgomery County.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Do.
Randolph County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Southside.....	Jan. 6.....	96	.....	Smallpox prevalent.
Tallapoosa County.....	Apr. 14.....	.....	.....	Do.
Washington County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Wilcox County.....	do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Total for the State.....	.....	139	2	Officially reported.
Arkansas:				
Pulaski County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 1....	8	1	Do.
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Sept. -May 20....	92	14	Soldier in army hospital.
Sacramento City.....	do.....	1	.....
San Diego.....	Feb. 19.....	1	1	
San Francisco.....	Jan. 31-May 19....	3	.....
Total for the State.....	.....	97	15	Officially reported.
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Nov. 25-Mar. 31....	38	5	Do.
El Paso County.....	Jan. 31.....	2	.....
Fremont County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	24	.....
Los Animas County.....	Jan. 31.....	12	.....
Pueblo County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 31....	60	4	Do.
Total for the State.....	.....	136	9	
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Jan. 16.....	2	.....	Do.
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 21-May 20....	85	1	Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Florida:				
Columbia County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	4		Smallpox prevalent; death rate 6-7 per cent.
Jackson County.....	do			
Marion County.....	do	102		Smallpox prevalent.
Polk County.....	do			
St. Johns County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 31....	64	0	
Suwannee County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	4		
Jacksonville.....	Feb. 12-May 8....	29		
Key West.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 30....	9		
Pensacola.....	Jan. 14-Mar. 31....	2		
West Tampa, Hillsboro Co.....	Apr. 9-May 20....	5		
Total for the State.....		219	0	Officially reported.
Georgia:				
Brunswick.....	May 16.....	1		
Jones County.....	Jan. 1-Jan. 16....	300		
Savannah.....	Feb. 22-May 24....	28	0	
Total for the State.....		329	0	Do.
Illinois:				
Bethel.....	Jan. 7.....	2		
Biggsville, Henderson Co.....	Mar. 7.....	1		
Chico.....	Feb. 23-Mar. 7....	26		
Chicago.....	Mar. 10-May 9....	10	0	
Dana, La Salle County.....	Mar. 7.....	1		
Media.....	Jan. 7.....	1		
Monmouth, Warren County.....	Feb. 23.....	4		
Murphysboro, Jackson Co.....	Mar. 7.....	2		
Total for the State.....		47		Do.
Indiana:				
Clark County.....	Mar. 1.....			Smallpox reported.
Dana.....	Feb. 8.....	1		
Davies County.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.
Evansville.....	Apr. 20-May 20....	21		
Floyd County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30....	5	0	Do.
Greene County.....	do	6	0	Do.
Jefferson County.....	Mar. 1.....			Do.
Jackson County.....	Feb. 24.....	4		
Jennings County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30....	4	0	
Marion County.....	do	16	0	
New Albany.....	Apr. 22.....	2		
Sullivan County.....	do	5	0	
Vanderburg County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 30....	20	1	
Vermilion County.....	do	3	0	
Total for the State.....		87	1	Officially reported.
Indian Territory.....	Mar. 4.....		45	Do.
Iowa:				
Jones County.....	Apr. 13.....	5	1	
Lee County.....	Jan. 13.....	7	1	
Wayne County.....	do	1		
Total for the State.....		13	2	Do.
Kansas:				
Atchison County.....	Mar. 16.....	21		
City of Garnett.....	May 6-May 13....	6	1	
Emporia.....	May 6-May 20....	4		
Independence County.....	Mar. 16.....			Smallpox reported
Kansas City.....	May 6-May 20....	95	11	
Lenora.....	May 12.....	1		
Marion County.....	Jan. 17.....	11		
Peabody.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 16....	56	7	
Sumner County.....	Mar. 20.....	2		
Total for the State.....		196	19	Officially reported.
Kentucky:				
Frankfort.....	May 23.....	2		
Lebanon Junction.....	Apr. 19.....	8		
Louisville.....	Dec. 20-May 23....	475	4	
Mt. Sterling.....	May 25.....	4		
Total for the State.....		489	4	Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Louisiana:				
Alexandria	Mar. 29.....	9 .....	.....
New Orleans.....	Jan. 30-May 22....	211	3	
Shreveport.....	Apr. 22-May 20....	3	1	
Total for the State		223	4	Officially reported.
Maine:				
Auburn.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 7....	3 .....	.....
Augusta.....	do	1 .....	.....
Lewiston.....	do	4 .....	.....
Waterville	do	49 .....	.....
Winslow	do	108 .....	.....
Total for the State		165 .....	.....	Do.
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	Jan. 18-May 6....	19 .....	.....
Cumberland.....	do	3 .....	.....
Pocomoke.....	do	3 .....	.....
Steelton.....	May 17.....	4 .....	.....
Total for the State		29 .....	.....	Do.
Massachusetts:				
Boston	Feb. 28-May 3....	8	1	
Swampscott	May 20.....	1 .....	.....
Total for the State		9	1	Do.
Michigan:				
Albion.....	Feb. 15-Feb. 22 .....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Benton Harbor.....	do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Detroit.....	Jan. 1-Feb. 4....	14 .....	.....
Kalamazoo.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 8....	8	1	
Total for the year		22	1	Officially reported.
Minnesota:				
Austin	May 13.....	1 .....	.....
Brainerd.....	Apr. 16-Apr 22....	1 .....	.....
Minneapolis.....	Dec. 8-Apr. 15....	3	0	
St. Paul.....	Feb. 18-May 13....	18	0	
Total for the State		23	0	Do.
Mississippi:				
Clay County	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Hinds County.....	Mar. 3.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jackson County.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 14....	6 .....	.....
Jones County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Lauderdale County.....	do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Noxubee County.....	do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Perry County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 12	17	3	
Tishomingo County.....	Jan. 27 .....	.....	.....	Do.
Total for the State		23	3	Officially reported.
Missouri:				
Carroll County.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 6....	59	15	
Charlton County.....	do	1	0	
De Kalb County.....	do	3	0	
Macon County.....	do	1	0	
Mississippi County.....	do	1	0	
St. Louis	Nov. 1-May 22....	92	5	
Total for the State		157	20	Do.
Montana:				
Missoula	Feb. 23-Mar. 9....	2 .....	.....	Do.
Nebraska:				
Nebraska City.....	July 1-Dec. 8....	153 .....	.....
.....	Dec. 9-Jan. 16....	147	3	
Omaha	Jan. 1-Apr. 15....	36 .....	.....
Otoe and Nemaha Counties...	Jan. 1-Jan. 16....	21 .....	.....
Peru.....	Jan. 2	5 .....	.....
Plattsmouth.....	Dec. 10.....	1 .....	.....
Tecumseh.....	Jan. 2	9 .....	.....
Total for the State		372	3	Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
New Jersey:				
Jersey City.....	Dec. 5-Jan. 22....	6		Officially reported.
New York:				
Buffalo.....	Mar. 15-Apr. 26....	3		
Elmira.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 22....	2		
Kingston.....	Mar.	1		
New York.....	Jan. 7-May 6.....	13	4	
Dunkirk.....	Jan. 8-Jan. 21....	5		
Tonawanda.....	Mar.	2		
Total for the State		26	4	Do.
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	3		
Beaufort Co. (Washington)...	Apr. 8.....	2		
Bertie County.....	Feb. 1-Mar. 28....	8		
Burlington, Franklin County...	Mar. 1.....	3	1	
Chowan County.....	Feb. 16.....	2		
Columbus County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	3		
Craven County.....	Apr. 6.....	1		
Currituck County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	2		
Edgecombe County.....	Feb. 1.....	24		
Gates County.....	.....do.....	1		
Halifax County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	8		
Johnston County.....	.....do.....	1		
Northampton County.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 28....	6		
McDowell County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 25....	2		
Pasquotank County.....	.....do.....	15		
Perquimans County.....	.....do.....	1		
Wake County.....	.....do.....	1		
Wilmington.....	Feb. 3.....	1		
Wilson County.....	Feb. 1-Feb. 28....	1		
Total for the State		85	1	Do.
Ohio:				
Bainbridge Twp., Geauga Co....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1		
Brooklyn.....	Feb. 7-Feb. 27....	1		
Cannelsville.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1	1	
Chagrin Falls.....	.....	3		
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 23-May 5....	338	10	
Cleveland.....	Dec. 25-May 22....	193	2	
Cleves.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	7		
Columbus.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	155	2	
Coshocton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	2		
Dialton.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	1		
Donnelsville.....	.....	1		
Franklin.....	Apr. 6.....	5		
Fredericksburg.....	.....	1		
Gallipolis.....	Apr. 6.....	3		
Girls' Industrial Home.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	2		
Granville.....	.....do.....	1		
Harrison Twp., Perry Co.....	.....do.....	2		
Howard.....	.....do.....	2		
Lafayette Twp., Coshocton Co....	.....do.....	8		
Lockland.....	.....do.....	6		
Lorain.....	.....do.....	1		
Middlefield.....	.....do.....	1		
Newton Twp., Muskingum Co....	.....do.....	14	1	
New Carlisle.....	.....do.....	4		
Painesville.....	.....do.....	1		
Parma Twp., Cuyahago Co....	.....do.....	1		
Plain City.....	.....do.....	1		
Pleasantville.....	.....do.....	1		
Ripley.....	.....do.....	4		
Roseville.....	.....do.....	1		
Sand Hill.....	.....do.....	8		
Sandusky.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	26		
Selma.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1		
Shenandoah.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	1		
South Charleston.....	.....do.....	2		
Springfield.....	.....do.....	1		
Springfield Twp., Clark Co....	.....do.....	10		
St. Johns.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	2		
Sunbury.....	Apr. 6.....	4		
Tippecanoe.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1		
Toledo.....	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	2		
Wellington.....	.....do.....	1		
West Farmington.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	1		
West Jefferson.....	.....do.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ohio—Continued.				
Willoughby	Feb. 7-Apr. 6....	1	.....
Xenia	Jan. 1-Apr. 6....	3	.....
Zanesville.....	do	1	.....
Total for the State.....		828	16	Officially reported.
Oklahoma:				
Chandler.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....
Doggett.....	do	1	.....
Lincoln County.....	Nov. 30-Jan. 30...	32	10	
Parkland.....	Dec. 30.....	1	.....
Sac and Fox Agency.....	do	2	.....
Stroud	do .....	.....	3	
Total for the State		37	13	Do.
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	Feb. 11-May 13....	12	.....
Ball Hill.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23....	1	.....
Beaver County.....	Mar. 12-Mar. 30....	1	.....
Bedford County.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 30....	21	.....
Blair County.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 22....	25	.....
Brumbaugh.....	Dec. 31-Mar. 30....	2	.....
Cambria County.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 22....	13	.....
Charlesville	Dec. 31.....	15	.....	Smallpox reported.
Claysburg.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 23....	1	.....
East Vincent Township.....	Dec. 31.....	1	.....
Erie.....	May 2	1	.....
Everett.....	Dec. 31.....	3	.....
Fayette County.....	Mar. 12-Apr. 12....	23	.....
Fulton County.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 11....	1	.....
Homer City.....	Dec. 31	2	.....
Hopewell.....	do	3	.....
Huntingdon County.....	Feb. 11-Mar. 11....	5	.....
Hustontown.....	Dec. 31.....	4	.....
Johnstown.....	May 15-May 22....	2	.....
New Granada.....	Dec. 31.....	7	.....
Philadelphia.....	Dec. 31-May 27....	60	16	
Pittsburg.....	Dec. 31-May 26....	9	.....
Pottstown.....	Feb. 5-Feb. 11....	1	.....
Somerset County.....	Feb. 11-Apr. 12....	50	.....
Steelton.....	Dec. 31-Feb. 5....	11	.....
Waterfall.....	do	1	.....
Washington County.....	Mar. 30-Apr. 12....	1	.....
Total for the State		276	16	Officially reported.
Porto Rico:				
Ponce	Jan. 17-May 6....	499	26	
San Juan.....	Mar. 6.....	3	.....
Rhode Island:				
Providence	Feb. 21-May 10....	4	.....	Do.
South Carolina:				
Aiken County.....	Apr. 16.....	3	.....
Barnwell County.....	May 16.....	3	.....
Beaufort County.....	Apr. 16-May 16....	5	0	
Clarendon County.....	do	4	0	
Edgefield County.....	Jan. 1-May 16....	105	10	
Horry County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 31....	18	0	
Swinton County.....	Apr. 16.....	2	.....
Total for the State		140	10	Do.
Tennessee:				
Dyersburg.....	Mar. 24.....	3	.....
Grover, Madison County.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 11....	12	.....
Hardeman County.....	Mar. 1-Mar. 11....	1	.....
Jackson.....	Feb. 18-Mar. 27....	52	.....
Memphis.....	do	36	.....
Nashville.....	Apr. 29-May 6....	1	.....
Pinson, Madison County.....	do	1	.....
Union City, Obion County.....	Mar. 3-Mar. 11....	7	.....
Total for the State		113	.....	Do.
Texas:				
Alice, Nueces County.....	Feb. 20.....	20	.....
Brownsville.....	Jan. 7-Apr. 8....	3	.....
Bryan	Jan. 29-Mar. 11....	24	.....

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Texas—Continued.					
Dallas.....	Feb. 1–Mar. 28.....	52	15	Year 1898.	
Del Rio, Kinney County.....	Apr. 15.....	1			
El Paso.....	Aug. 1–Dec. 31.....	45			
	Jan. 1–Jan. 18.....	21			
Fort Bliss.....	Mar. 12.....	1			
Galveston.....	Mar. 14–May 13.....	36	0		
Laredo.....	Jan. 1–Apr. 29.....	685	126		
San Rafael.....	Jan. 29.....	4			
Zapata County.....	Mar. 13.....	2			
Total for the State.....		891	141	Officially reported.	
Virginia:					
Alexandria.....	Jan. 4–May 14....	304	2	Do.	
Hampton.....	Feb. 15.....	6			
Lynchburg.....	Mar. 5–Mar. 11....	1	1		
Newport News.....	Dec. 31–May 25....	673	13		
Norfolk.....	Sept. 19–May 26....	817	11		
Petersburg.....	Mar. 6–Mar. 12....	1			
Portsmouth.....	Dec. 31–May 26....	321	4		
Richmond.....	Jan. 25–Mar. 12....	8			
Total for the State.....		2,131	31		
Washington:					
Spokane.....	Feb. 27–May 20....	7		Do.	
Wisconsin:					
Calumet County.....	Feb. 16.....	1			
Harrison County.....	Feb. 20.....	1			
Milwaukee.....	Apr. 24–May 20....	9	1		
Outagamie County.....	Feb. 7–Mar. 20....	15	2		
Total for the State.....		26	3		
Wyoming:					
Cheyenne.....	Mar. 5–Mar. 26....	5		Do.	
Rock Springs.....	Dec. 24.....	1			
Total for the State.....		6			

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended May 27, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, May 27, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 27, 1899 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 21	Steamship Rhyndland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown	204
	Total.....		204

J. S. HUGHES,
Acting Commissioner.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
UNITED STATES:				
Alexandria, Va.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Astoria, Oreg.....	May 20	.....	.....	.....
Beaufort, N. C.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga.....	May 20	Am. sc. Sam'l B. Hubbard. (a)	May 7	Matanzas.....
Cape Charles, Va.....	May 27	Am. sc. John L. Treat.....	May 24	Cienfuegos.....
	do.....	Tug I. J. Merritt.....	May 21	Santiago.....
	do.....	Barge F. R. Sharp.....	do.....	do.....
	do.....	U. S. cruiser Reina Mercedes.	do.....	do.....
	do.....	Wrecking steamer Rescue.	do.....	do.....
Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	Ss. Trigg.....	May 24	Havana.....
	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	May 20	.....	.....	.....
Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	Sp. ss. Ernesto (a).....	May 10	Liverpool.....
	May 6	Br. sc. John S. Parker (a)	May 12	Havana.....
		Am. sc. Magnolia.....	May 16	Progreso.....
		Br. sc. Lewanika.....	do.....	Matanzas.....
		Am. sc. Hildegarde.....	Apr. 24	Caibarien.....
		Am. sc. Starke.....	Apr. 29	Vera Cruz.....
	May 27	Mex. sc. Tres Hermanos.....	Apr. 30	Campeche.....
		Am. sc. Millie Williams.....	do.....	Vera Cruz.....
		Am. sc. Flora Morang.....	May 2	Caibarien.....
Newbern, N. C.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Pascagoula, La.....	May 20	.....	.....	.....
Port Townsend, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	May 27	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	May 20	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco Quarantine, Cal	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah, Ga.....	do.....	Nor. bk. Alexandra (a).....	May 6	Pernambuco.....
	do.....	Am. sc. W. H. Shubert(a).....	do.....	Sagua la Grande..
		Am. tug Wm. F. McCauley	May 19	Havana.....
		Am. bge. Joseph Southern	do.....	do.....
		Am. tug Wm. F. McCauley	do.....	Havana.....
		Am. bge. Joseph Southern	do.....	do.....
South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	do.....	Nor. bk. Crown Prince (a)	May 7	Rio de Janeiro.....
Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	do.....	Am. sc. Ellen M. Adams(a)	May 11	Havana.....
	do.....	Am. sc. Tabor (a).....	May 13	do.....
		Am. bge. Ludwig (a).....	do.....	do.....
		Am. bge. Henry L. Gregg	May 15	Matanzas.....
		Am. tug Echo.....	do.....	Havana.....
		Am. sc. Three Brothers.....	May 19	do.....
Washington, N. C.....	May 27	Am. sc. Irene.....	do.....	do.....
CUBA:				
Cienfuegos.....	May 20	.....	.....	.....
Daiquiri.....	Month of Apr.	.....	.....	.....
Guantanamo.....	Apr. 29	.....	.....	.....
Havana.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
Matanzas.....	May 13	.....	.....	.....
Santiago.....	May 23	.....	.....	.....
	May 13	Am. ss. Cienfuegos.....	May 11	New York.....
		Ger. ss. Ilsestein.....	do.....	do.....
		Am. wrecking ss. Rescue.....	do.....	do.....
HAWAII:				
Honolulu.....	May 6	.....	.....	.....
	May 13	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	.....	.....	No transactions .....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....
Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	May 14	.....	1
.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	.....do.....	May 27	.....	2
.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
.....do.....	.....do.....	May 21	Refused quarantine and left for New York.	.....
Newport News.....	Inspected and held.....	May 26	Refused pratique and sailed for New York.	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	4
.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	2
Ship Island.....	Disinfected and held.....	May 15	.....	3
Pascagoula.....	Redisinfected and held.....	May 17	1 case malarial intermittent fever in quarantine.	.....
Handsboro.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Pascagoula.....	Redisinfected; fumigated at Matanzas.	.....do.....	.....	.....
.....do.....	Disinfected and held.....	Apr. 30	.....	2
Scranton.....	.....do.....	May 5	.....	.....
Pascagoula.....	.....do.....	.....	1 case malarial fever, intermittent at sea.	.....
.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	3
.....	.....	.....	No transactions.....	9
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....
Savannah.....	Ballast discharged. Vessel disinfected and held.	May 16	.....	1
.....do.....	Vessel disinfected and held.	May 14	1 case malarial fever.	.....
.....do.....	Detained for expiration of period of observation.	.....	Disinfected at Havana.	.....
.....do.....	.....do.....	May 21	.....	.....
.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
Sapelo.....	Disinfected and held.....	May 20	1 death in Rio, beriberi	2
Key West.....	Disinfected	May 14	Without pratique; request of master.	.....
Pensacola.....	.....do.....	May 17	.....do.....	.....
.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....
.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....
Key West.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	.....	.....
.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	No report.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	No report.....	8
Santiago.....	Boarded and passed.....	.....	.....	19
.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1 death from bubonic plague on Br. ss. Gaelic, from Hongkong; buried at sea.	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	7

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
PORTO RICO:				
Ponce	May 13	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	May 20	Sp. ss. Montevideo.....	May 14	Havana
		Sp. ss. Martin Saenz.....	May 16	Grand Canary....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Bangor, Me.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.....	May 24	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	May 20	J. W. Elwell.....	May 17	Martinique.....
Elizabeth River, Va.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Galveston, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardiner, Oreg.....	May 20	.....	.....	.....
Georgetown, S. C.....	May 27	.....	.....	.....
Key West, Monroe County, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.....	May 20	.....	.....	.....
Mayport, Fla.....	May 27	Br. sc. James W.....	May 26	Barbados.....
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
Round Island, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
San Pedro, Cal.....	May 20	.....	.....	.....
Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....	Nor. bk. Prince George (a)	May 11	Para.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Coruña	Local passengers detained at quarantine to complete 5 days; baggage disinfected		No report	11
Havana	Baggage of steerage passengers disinfected; steerage disinfected with sulphur.			

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
.....	No report.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	No report.....	9
Punta Gorda.....	Disinfected and held.....	.....	No report.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	No transactions.....	10
Jacksonville.....	Held for fumigation.....	.....	No report.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
.....	No report.....	4
.....	do.....	.....
.....	No transactions.....	.....
.....	No report.....	.....
.....	do.....	.....
Apalachicola.....	Disinfected and held.....	May 15	.....	20

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 110,000. Total number of deaths, 152, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*.—During the week ended May 20, 1899, 1 certificate of death was returned to the office of the commissioner of health giving influenza as the chief cause, 14 giving diphtheria as the cause, 69 cases being reported, also 22 giving scarlet fever as the cause, 107 cases being reported.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended May 20, 1899, from 74 observers, indicate that tonsillitis, pneumonia, and measles decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 161, measles at 59, scarlet fever at 73, diphtheria at 15, enteric fever at 15, whooping cough at 15, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 14 places.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 623,000—white, 587,000; colored, 36,000. Total number of deaths, 986—white, 854; colored, 132, including diphtheria, 21; enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 3; smallpox, 2; whooping cough, 10, and 118 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Williamsport*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 31, including enteric fever, 2, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 280,000. Total number of deaths, 326, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 39 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Allentown, Pa.....	May 21....	25,228	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aurora, Ill.....	May 20....	19,688	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.....	May 27....	434,439	187	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Baton Rouge, La.....	May 13....	10,478	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	May 20....	10,478	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.....	May 27....	35,005	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockton, Mass.....	May 13....	27,294	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	May 20....	27,294	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden, N. J.....	.....do....	53,313	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Charleston, S. C.....	.....do....	a 54,955	b 44	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelsea, Mass.....	.....do....	27,909	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.....	May 27....	1,099,850	440	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	16
Chicopee, Mass.....	May 20....	14,050	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	.....do....	261,353	94	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dayton, Ohio.....	May 27....	61,220	26	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

b White, 12; colored, 32.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 26, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	48	.....	2	.84	1.06	.....
Portland, Me.....	54	.....	6	.84	.....	.44
Northfield, Vt.....	53	.....	7	.72	.....	.32
Boston, Mass.....	57	.....	5	.82	.....	.62
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	58	.....	6	.71	.....	.21
Nantucket, Mass.....	53	.....	3	.77	.....	.37
Woods Hole, Mass.....	54	.....	4	.71	.....	.31
Block Island, R. I.....	53	.....	3	.85	.....	.15
New Haven, Conn.....	58	.....	4	.84	.....	.64
Albany, N. Y.....	60	.....	8	.70	.....	.20
New York, N. Y.....	60	.....	4	.70	.....	.60
Harrisburg, Pa.....	61	.....	5	1.12	.08	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	63	.....	5	.73	.....	.13
New Brunswick, N. J.....	61	.....	5	.82	.....	.22
Atlantic City, N. J.....	59	.....	3	.58	.....	.18
Baltimore, Md.....	65	.....	5	.84	.46	.....
Washington, D. C.....	65	.....	4	.91	.20	.....
Lynchburg, Va.....	66	0	.....	.91	.....	.61
Cape Henry, Va.....	66	0	.....	.91	.....	.91
Norfolk, Va.....	67	.....	1	.98	.....	.88
Charlotte, N. C.....	68	6	.....	.98	.....	.88
Raleigh, N. C.....	67	5	.....	1.44	.....	.94
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	67	.....	1	.78	.....	.78
Hatteras, N. C.....	67	1	.....	1.05	.....	.65
Wilmington, N. C.....	70	4	.....	.96	.....	.96
Columbia, S. C.....	73	7	.....	.91	.....	.81
Charleston, S. C.....	72	8	.....	.91	.....	.81
Augusta, Ga.....	72	8	.....	.77	.....	.67
Savannah, Ga.....	73	7	.....	.66	.....	.56
Jacksonville, Fla.....	75	7	.....	.94	.....	.94
Jupiter, Fla.....	76	2	.....	1.41	.....	1.41
Key West, Fla.....	80	0	.....	.80	.....	.80
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	68	10	.....	.70	.....	.30
Tampa, Fla.....	76	2	.....	.71	.....	.61
Pensacola, Fla.....	73	5	.....	.76	.....	.76
Mobile, Ala.....	74	4	.....	.98	.....	.98
Montgomery, Ala.....	73	7	.....	.88	.....	.88
Vicksburg, Miss.....	72	6	.....	1.10	.....	1.10
New Orleans, La.....	75	5	.....	1.06	.....	1.06
Shreveport, La.....	73	5	.....	.91	.....	.91
Fort Smith, Ark.....	67	9	.....	1.05	.....	.55
Little Rock, Ark.....	68	8	.....	1.33	.....	.23
Palestine, Tex.....	70	8	.....	1.35	.....	1.35
Galveston, Tex.....	76	4	.....	.89	.....	.89
San Antonio, Tex.....	74	6	.....	.70	.....	.70
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	75	3	.....	.81	.....	.81
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	71	6	.....	.93	.....	.73
Nashville, Tenn.....	69	3	.....	.70	.....	.10
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	66	8	.....	.80	.....	.40
Knoxville, Tenn.....	66	6	.....	.84	.....	.74
Louisville, Ky.....	66	2	.....	.78	.22	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.....	64	.....	2	.92	.....	.52
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	65	1	.....	.77	.....	.77
Columbus, Ohio.....	61	1	.....	.98	.....	.98
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	60	2	.....	.91	.....	.81
Pittsburg, Pa.....	63	.....	3	.77	.93	.....
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	55	.....	9	.66	.24	.....
Rochester, N. Y.....	57	.....	7	.77	.....	.27
Buffalo, N. Y.....	55	.....	7	.77	.....	.37
Erie, Pa.....	58	.....	8	.91	.59	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.....	58	.....	4	.86	.04	.....
Sandusky, Ohio.....	59	.....	3	.80	.10	.....
Toledo, Ohio.....	60	.....	6	.77	1.63	.....
Detroit, Mich.....	58	.....	6	.83	.67	.....
Lansing, Mich.....	58	.....	6	.72	.38	.....
Port Huron, Mich.....	55	.....	.....	.77	.....	.....
Alpena, Mich.....	50	.....	4	.77	.13	.....
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	47	.....	3	.49	.71	.....
Marquette, Mich.....	50	.....	8	.70	1.70	.....
Green Bay, Wis.....	53	.....	7	.94	.....	.47

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended May 26, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Lake Region—Continued.						
Grand Haven, Mich.....	55	.....	6	.79	.....	.49
Milwaukee, Wis.....	54	.....	4	.83	.....	.73
Chicago, Ill.....	57	.....	5	.84	.....	.61
Duluth, Minn.....	48	.....	4	.87	.15	.....
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	58	.....	6	.77	.....	.17
La Crosse, Wis.....	60	.....	8	.77	.43	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	61	.....	5	.94	.....	.04
Davenport, Iowa.....	62	.....	4	1.01	.....	.41
Des Moines, Iowa.....	61	.....	5	1.09	1.21	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	63	.....	3	.91	3.29	.....
Hannibal, Mo.....	64	.....	0	1.14	1.56	.....
Springfield, Ill.....	62	.....	0	1.19	2.01	.....
Cairo, Ill.....	67	3	.....	.91	.19	.....
St. Louis, Mo.....	66	.....	0	1.05	1.55	.....
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	63	3	.....	1.37	.73	.....
Springfield, Mo.....	61	9	.....	1.43	.....	1.23
Kansas City, Mo.....	64	3	.....	1.05	1.35	.....
Topeka, Kans.....	63	3	.....	1.26	2.04	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	63	3	.....	.95	1.75	.....
Concordia, Kans.....	62	2	.....	1.03	.87	.....
Lincoln, Nebr.....	62	.....	2	1.00	.20	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	67	.....	5	.99	.51	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.....	63	.....	3	.77	.43	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	61	.....	7	.99	.01	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	57	.....	5	.63	.27	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	55	.....	5	.70	.40	.....
Pierre, S. Dak.....	56	.....	4	.50	1.60	.....
Moorhead, Minn.....	53	.....	3	.56	.....	.46
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	56	.....	8	.56	.....	.46
Williston, N. Dak.....	54	.....	6	.44	.....	.44
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	53	.....	7	.35	.25	.....
Helena, Mont.....	52	.....	8	.37	1.23	.....
Miles City, Mont.....	57	.....	7	.53	1.57	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	53	.....	3	.84	4.76	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	57	.....	5	.35	.....	.25
Wallawalla, Wash.....	61	.....	9	.35	.....	.06
Baker City, Oreg.....	53	.....	9	.42	.08	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	55	.....	1	.21	.....	.11
Boise, Idaho.....	57	.....	7	.39	.....	.29
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	58	.....	8	.40	.10	.....
Lander, Wyo.....	53	.....	5	.60	1.10	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	52	.....	2	.53	.67	.....
North Platte, Nebr.....	59	.....	3	.63	.47	.....
Denver, Colo.....	57	1	.....	.66	.....	.66
Pueblo, Colo.....	59	1	.....	.41	.....	.41
Dodge City, Kans.....	63	3	.....	.76	.....	.36
Oklahoma, Okla.....	68	4	.....	1.38	.....	1.38
Amarillo, Tex.....	65	1	.....	.49	.....	.09
Abilene, Tex.....	71	5	.....	.81	.....	.84
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	56	.....	0	.28	.....	.28
El Paso, Tex.....	72	.....	0	.14	.....	.14
Phoenix, Ariz.....	75	.....	5	.01	.....	.01
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	56	.....	4	.42	.28	.....
Tacoma, Wash.....	54	.....	2	.54	.10	.....
Fort Canby, Wash.....	53	.....	3	.63	.47	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	58	.....	8	.56	.....	.06
Roseburg, Oreg.....	58	.....	8	.42	.08	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	54	.....	4	.69	.....	.59
Redbluff, Cal.....	68	.....	6	.28	.....	.28
Carson City, Nev.....	55	.....	9	.14	.....	.14
Sacramento, Cal.....	64	.....	6	.19	.....	.19
San Francisco, Cal.....	57	.....	5	.14	.....	.14
Fresno, Cal.....	69	.....	7	.07	.....	.07
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	59	.....	7	.07	.....	.07
Los Angeles, Cal.....	63	.....	5	.07	.....	.07
San Diego, Cal.....	61	.....	5	.07	.....	.07
Yuma, Ariz.....	79	.....	7	.00	.00	.....

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to June 2, 1899.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	Dec. 20-Apr. 25...	.....	15	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 26-Apr. 15...	.....	454	
Madras.....	Nov. 19-Feb. 24...	.....	29	
Singapore.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 30...	.....	1	

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 30...	156	70	Yellow fever epidemic.
Itú.....	Mar. 21.....	.....	.....
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 11-Apr. 14...	.....	396	
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	Dec. 2-Mar. 4...	8	8	
Cuba:				
Guantanamo.....	Apr. 22.....	1	1	On barkentine St. Paul.
Havana.....	Dec. 16-Apr. 13...	.....	9	
	Apr. 18.....	2	.....	Removed from steamship North Anglia.
Matanzas.....	Mar. 16-Mar. 30...	2	.....	One in United States Army.
Mexico:				
Tampico.....	Apr. 20.....	1	0	
Vera Cruz.....	Dec. 8-May 18...	.....	93	

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	Apr. 7.....	1	.....	On steamship Caledonia.
Djiddah.....	Feb. 22-Mar. 31...	.....	51	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 21...	2	2	
	Mar. 8-Apr. 15...	78	86	
Total.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 27...	1,611	1,168	
Formosa:				
Taihu.....	Jan. 12-Apr. 26...	7	.....	Plague exists.
Taihoku.....	Apr. 25.....	2	.....
Tainan.....	Jan. 9-Apr. 24...	48	35	
Taipeh.....	Dec. 25.....	10	2	
Taiwan.....	Dec. 31.....	.....	.....
Tamsui.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 29...	.....	519	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 22-Apr. 25...	.....	4,946	
Calcutta.....	Jan. 21-Apr. 15...	.....	835	
Madras.....	Mar. 18-Apr. 21...	.....	4	
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Nov. 26-Feb. 8...	309	210	
Mauritius:				
Port Louis.....	Jan. 25.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Africa:				
Lorenzo Marquez.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 24...	18	.....	Smallpox epidemic.
Arabia:				
Hanaguine.....	May 2.....	.....	.....
Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Nov. 1-Nov. 30...	.....	5	
Austria:				
Prague.....	Apr. 29-May 6...	6	.....

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Belgium:				
Antwerp	Dec. 3-May 6...	63	23	
Ghent	Mar. 25-Apr. 8...		2	
Brazil:				
Bahia	Nov. 19-Apr. 30...	172	15	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 11-Apr. 14...	147	97	
Canada:				
Ontario:				
Coburg County	Jan. 30-Feb. 22...	1		
Dundos County	do	1	1	
Dunham County	do	1		
Essex County	do	1		
Grenorth County	do	5	1	
Kent County	do	3		
Northumberland County	do	1		
Prescott County	do	15	3	
Stormont County	do	11	1	
York County	do	3		
Province of Quebec	Jan. 26-Apr. 21...	14	1	
China:				
Fuchou	Feb. 23			Smallpox prevalent.
Hongkong	Jan. 1-Apr. 15...	34	21	
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...		1	
Colombia:				
Barauquilla	Mar. 25-Apr. 15...	8		
Cuba:				
Dos Caminos	May 13	1		
Havana	Dec. 30	1		In United States Army.
	Apr. 14-Apr. 20...		1	
Santiago	Feb. 23-Mar. 21...	2		On steamship Thomas Brooks.
	Apr. 8-Apr. 15...	4		
Egypt:				
Cairo	Jan. 16-Apr. 22...		8	
England:				
Liverpool	Dec. 3-Mar. 18...	3	1	
London	Dec. 17-Apr. 29...	15	1	
South Shields	Jan. 21-Jan. 28...	1		
Sunderland	Jan. 15-Jan. 21...	2		
Formosa	Feb. 10-Mar. 10...		2	
France:				
Paris	Dec. 24-Feb. 11...		3	
Germany:				
Donsedt	May 9			Smallpox reported.
Hamburg	Apr. 8-May 6...	5		
Gibraltar:				
	Jan. 30-Feb. 12...	2	1	
Greece:				
Athens	Mar. 11-May 6...	173	83	
India:				
Bombay	Nov. 22-Apr. 25...		58	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Apr. 15...		16	
Colombo	Dec. 24-Dec. 31...		1	
Madras	Nov. 26-Apr. 21...		8	
Singapore	Dec. 1-Jan. 31...		22	
Italy:				
Milan	Jan. 22-Jan. 28...	1		
Japan:				
Awomori Ken	Nov. 18-Dec. 31...	126	28	
Chiba Ken	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1		
Hiogo Ken	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1		
Iwate Ken	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1		
Kanagawa Ken	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	1		
Nagano Ken	Dec. 9-Dec. 31...	1		
Nagasaki Ken	Apr. 1-Apr. 20...	4	1	
Osaka and Hiogo	Mar. 4-Apr. 22...	3		
The Hokkaido	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	8		
Tottori Ken	Nov. 18-Dec. 8...	3		
Korea:				
Seoul	Jan. 1-Mar. 25...			Smallpox endemic.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave	Jan. 18-Jan. 25...	8		
Tananarivo	Nov. 26-Jan. 18...	123	6	
Mexico:				
C. P. Diaz	Jan. 10			Do.
	Feb. 11-Feb. 25...	10		
Chihuahua	Jan. 7-May 13...		16	
City of Mexico	Dec. 31-May 14...	35	43	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Fuente	Apr. 11.....	2		
Guerrero	Mar. 13.....	2		
Juarez	Feb. 18.....	15		
Monterey	Dec. 2-Jan. 5.....	3		
Nuevo Laredo	Jan. 29-May 13.....	11	5	
Vera Cruz.....	Jan. 5-Apr. 27.....		6	
Nicaragua:				
Bluefields	Apr. 18-May 6.....	2	0	
Russia:				
Moscow.....	Dec. 24-Apr. 29.....	164	60	
Odesa	Jan. 7-May 6.....	41	9	
St. Petersburg.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 22.....	119	13	
Warsaw	Jan. 16-Apr. 15.....		27	
Turkey:				
Bagdad.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 27.....	96	20	
Constantinople	Jan. 2-May 8.....		152	
Rhodes.....	Apr. 17.....	1		
Smyna	Dec. 25-Apr. 15.....		1	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo	Mar. 1-Mar. 18.....		1	

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, May 10, 1899.]

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—According to advices of April 10, the Indian Government has resolved that all pilgrim vessels shall hold communication with Aden only under quarantine. On their voyages to or from the Hedjaz they shall be refused free pratique.

EGYPT.—The International Health Commission resolved, April 4, to declare the pilgrimage of this year, begun after Kurban Bairam, April 20, to be unclean, and to declare the pilgrim quarantine regulations in force after April 23. It is stated, under date of March 29, that the government has decided on the erection of a small quarantine establishment at Port Said and to supply the necessary funds.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Belize.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Knight reports, May 18:

I have the honor to report that the sanitary condition of Belize is quite good, caused by several heavy rains during the past week washing out the streets and drains, and causing the river, emptying into the harbor, to be brought up to flood tide, all of which changes the water in the harbor and forces the refuse out to sea, which I think improves the sanitary condition of the town. There are no infectious or contagious diseases in Belize or surrounding colony. In your letter under date of April 11 you stated that there had been shipped to me an autoclave from New York. Two steamers from New York have arrived since your advice, but did not bring the autoclave.

Find herewith inclosed report of the passengers and crew of the steamship *Stillwater* sailing for New Orleans this date.

COLOMBIA.

Bocas del Toro.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, May 20, as follows:

I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Friday, May 19, 1899.

The following vessels have sailed from this port for ports in the United States: May 13, steamship *Kitty*, Olsen, 17 crew, for Mobile, no passengers. May 17, steamship *John Wilson*, Olsen, 16 crew, for Mobile, 7 passengers. May 18, steamship *Franklin*, Rasmussen, 14 crew, for New Orleans, no passengers.

The health of this port and the surrounding country continues to be very good. Local physicians report little sickness of any kind. As near as I have been able to ascertain, the following deaths have occurred during the week: One male, white, empyema; 1 male, black, aortic aneurism; 1 female, native, pelvic peritonitis.

A priest recently arrived from Panama brings a report to the effect that about a fortnight ago there occurred a death from yellow fever in the person of a Catholic priest in the city of Panama. The deceased had come from Cartagena, and in traveling through the country had been greatly exposed to the sun and to drenching rains, which, the reporter states, was the cause of his illness. However, the case was pronounced to be yellow fever, and all sanitary precautions had been taken in the way of destruction of bedding, etc., and disinfection of the premises, and no other cases had since appeared.

The consul general of the United States passed through this place a few weeks ago, and he promised to keep me informed as to health conditions on the isthmus, but thus far I have heard nothing from him regarding the above case.

I have cautioned all owners of sloops and schooners plying to Colon to keep a strict watch on their passenger traffic.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

COSTA RICA.

Port Limon.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports, May 19, as follows:

I respectfully report herewith the continued excellent sanitary condition of the town and department of Limon, Costa Rica. The Costa Rica Railway Hospital, Limon, is without a patient, and there have been no admissions lately into the Limon Charity Hospital. A death from pernicious anæmia occurred in the latter hospital yesterday, the 18th inst. He had been an inmate for many weeks.

Inclosed is the triplicate copy of United States consular bill of health issued to steamship *Hispania*, which clears this Friday morning, the 19th instant, direct for New Orleans, with 7 cabin passengers, whose baggage has been thoroughly disinfected.

NICARAGUA.

Bluefields.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports, May 10, as follows: I have the honor to report that the health of Bluefields and surrounding country is good.

May 18, as follows: I have the honor to report that recently I have visited villages and communities near Bluefields, whose inhabitants

hold almost daily intercourse with those of this place, and have found them healthy and in fair sanitary condition. The health of Bluefields continues good.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Bahia.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Bahia, Brazil, April 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a summary of the vital statistics of Bahia for the months of November and December, 1898. This summary is made from the official report of the bureau of hygiene, published in the official paper on April 15 and 22.

Respectfully, yours,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Vital statistics of Bahia for months of November and December, 1898.

	Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.		Novem- ber.	Decem- ber.
Maximum temperature.....	30° C.	29.5° C.	Deaths.....	342	345
Minimum temperature.....	25	25.5	Male.....	184	168
Average temperature.....	26	27.42	Female.....	158	177
Relative humidity.....	86.57	84.12	Nationality—		
Rainfall.....	44 ^{mm}	36 ^{mm}	Brazilians.....	318	324
Rainy days.....	3	6	Portuguese.....	7	4
Cases of infectious diseases:			Spanish.....	1	1
Yellow fever.....	2 ^a	2 ^b	African.....	13	6
Smallpox—			French.....	3	0
Male (Brazilians).....	19	12	Causes of death—		
Female (Brazilians).....	1	2	Smallpox.....	4	5
Race—			Yellow fever.....	1	2
White.....	0	3	Enteric fever.....	8	3
Negro.....	5	2	Beriberi.....	6	3
Mixed.....	11	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis... ..	49	53
Unknown.....	4	2	Malarial fevers.....	23	20
Had at some time been			Bronchitis.....	13	7
vaccinated.....	5	4	Circulatory diseases.....	35	39
Had never been vacci-			Carcinoma.....	5	4
nated.....	15	4	Pneumonia.....	7	9
Without declaration.....	0	4	Diarrhea and dysentery... ..	52	44
Treated in hospital.....	15	9	Tetanus.....	5	1
Died.....	5	5	Syphilis.....	2	2
Treated at home.....	5	3	Cerebral hemorrhage and		
Died.....	1	0	congestion.....	16	13
Births, alive—			Lupus.....	1	0
Male.....	27	9 ^c	Meningitis.....	4	6
Female.....	34	11	Nephritis.....	9	9
Legitimate.....	39	11	Tetanus, infantile.....	14	11
Illegitimate.....	29	9	Other causes.....	98	115
Births, stillborn—			Died in hospitals.....	78	72
Male.....	9	6			
Female.....	7	4			
Marriages.....	29	41			

^a One Brazilian and 1 Spanish—1 of seven months' residence and the other twenty months.

^b One Spanish, resident here one year; the other resident eighteen months.

^c Incomplete.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

[Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro, from Pernambuco during 1897, and from Bahia during the first half-year 1898.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, *April 27, 1899.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit to you the official report for the week ended April 14.

There were 319 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 17 as compared with the foregoing week ; 20 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 4 ; 26 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 4 ; 9 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 4 ; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 5 ; 2 deaths from diphtheria, none before ; no death from measles, 1 before ; 3 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 3, and 51 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 5.

Information.—On the present occasion I am able to send you official statistical information in regard to health reports at Pernambuco for the whole year of 1897, and at Bahia for the first half of 1898. I have made arrangements that I hope will enable me in future to report on sanitary matters in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and the State of Sao Paulo. I will see whether it is possible to obtain also from Rio Grande do Sul medical and statistical information. This, however, is a little doubtful, because medical papers published in that State have always had only a very short existence. You will thus receive from me information concerning sanitary matters in the most important seaports of Brazil which are in connection with the United States and Europe. We generally find in those cities the principal diseases of the interior connected with the interest of public health.

The population of the city of Pernambuco may be estimated for the year 1896 at 184,000 inhabitants, and for 1897 at 190,000. During the year 1896 there died 7,765 persons, and during 1897 5,264, that is, a mortality of 42.2 per cent against 27.7 per cent. Of the deceased 2,660 were males, 2,233 females, and 371 stillbirths. According to nationality there were, Brazilians, 4,692 ; Portuguese, 110 ; Spaniards, 8 ; French, 4 ; British, 6 ; Germans, 4 ; Italians, 14 ; other Europeans, 5 ; Americans, 3 ; Spanish Americans, 2 ; Asiatics, 4 ; Africans, 41.

The great mortality in 1896 was caused by smallpox, which caused 2,119 deaths ; 368 persons died of that disease in 1897.

During 1896, 40 persons died from yellow fever, and during 1897, 8 persons died.

In regard to other diseases there were 21 deaths from typhoid fever, 14 deaths from measles, 16 deaths from whooping cough, 1 death from diphtheria, 1 death from scurvy, 13 deaths from influenza, 10 deaths from beriberi, 1 death from hydrophobia, 3 deaths from leprosy, 239 deaths from *febris remittens* and *intermittens*, 141 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, 34 deaths from *cachexia palustris*, 718 deaths from tuberculosis, and 55 deaths from syphilis.

From diseases of the nervous system there died 792 persons, of whom 131 were from *cephalæmia* and *apoplexy*, 30 from *epilepsy*, 450 children from convulsions, and 49 persons from tetanus. From diseases of the organs of circulation there were 280 deaths, especially of the heart, 194 ; from the organs of respiration 340 deaths, from diseases of the digestive organs 658 deaths, from the genito-urinal organs and its annexa 112 deaths, of which 92 deaths were from nephritis and Bright's disease. From puerperal affections there died 40 women, from skin dis-

ease 57 persons. Decrepitude was considered as the cause of death in 71 instances.

The number of births was 3,378 (excluding 371 stillbirths), of which 2,087 were legitimate and 1,291 illegitimate.

Of new-born children there died 308, and of these deaths 124 were caused by innate debility, and 160 by trismus nascentium.

During the first half-year of 1898 there died at Bahia, 2,311 persons—1,253 males and 1,058 females. According to nationality, the deceased were classified as follows: Brazilians, 2,107; Portuguese, 47; Spaniards, 19; British, 3; Italians, 7; French, 3; Grecian, 1; Germans, 8; American, 1; Arabian, 1; Africans, 109; unknown nationality, 5. The population of Bahia, being estimated at 200,000, the mortality amounts to 23.1 per cent.

Of yellow fever there were 67 cases, of which 45 were fatal; the mortality, therefore, was 67.16 per cent. The cases are divided for January, 5; for February, 2; for March, 12; for April, 13; for May, 20, and for June, 15. By this disease the following persons were attacked: 5 Brazilians, 1 Argentine, 1 American, 25 Portuguese, 11 Spaniards, 10 Italians, 2 British, 1 Austrian, 1 Swiss, 1 Belgian, 8 Germans, and 1 Russian.

Of smallpox there were 677 cases—180 during January, 121 during February, 218 during March, 74 during April, 58 during May, and 26 during June, of which 150 were fatal. Of the patients, 82 had been vaccinated, 589 not vaccinated, and in 6 cases it was unknown whether they had been vaccinated or not.

The number of deaths from typhoid fever was 31; from whooping cough, 10; from scurvy, 2; from beriberi, 42; from malarious infection, 213; from tuberculosis, 321; from diseases of the digestive tube, 338; from diseases of the organs of circulation, 137; of nervous system, 198; of the respiratory system, 119; from diseases of the genito-urinal organs and its annexa, 78.

During the first half-year there were 686 births—347 males and 339 females, and 73 stillbirths; of the living born children there were 380 legitimate, 303 illegitimate, and 3 foundlings. It may be mentioned that from tetanus infantile there died 84 children.

At the leprosy hospital there were 21 patients, of whom 4 died.

During the six months there were 3,709 vaccinations with result in 1,419 cases; without result, 1,486 cases, and in 804 cases no report was made.

I am able to give you the following meteorological particulars: Average atmospherical pressure observed, 759.35; average atmospherical pressure reduced to 0°, 756.24; average maximum temperature, 28.83; average minimum temperature, 23.96; comparative humidity, 76.68; rainfall, 178.50; fog, 3.64; prevailing winds, N., NE., EN., W.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: April 24, steamship *Lassell*, British, for United States via Pernambuco; bark *Visurgis*, German, for Pensacola. April 25, bark *Arizona*, British, for Ship Island. April 26, steamship *Biela*, British, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Inspection of Cuban ports.

NUEVITAS.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, May 12, 1899.

SIR: It had been my intention to visit this port earlier, but, owing to a press of work at Havana and elsewhere and the difficulty of reaching here, it was not earlier practicable. Nothing has been lost by the delay. Conditions here are as follows: The town does not contain more than 6,000 people, but is the port of the city of Puerto Principe, of about 45,000, capital of the province, and the military headquarters. They are connected by railroad. This place, as well as Puerto Principe, has generally enjoyed an excellent reputation for health, especially as far as yellow fever is concerned.

Nuevitas has ranked in maritime quarantine with Gibara and Caibarien, as a place from which no infection was expected to come to our stations, none having ever done so. It must be noted, however, that the commerce of this place to southern ports was inconsiderable, and that vessels unloaded in the open bay. There have been small outbreaks of fever here, however (see report of Sanitary Inspector Burgess, for 1896). It is stated here that these cases have always been traced to importations, and that there has been no great spread, sometimes none, sometimes to others in the same house, and sometimes to near by houses. In 1892 the master of a cattle steamer from Havana, a Viscayan, brought yellow fever here in May, and yellow fever developed among those who came to his house, and in some cases there were further tertiary developments in the houses of those who sickened. There were, including a second captain of the same vessel, five or six deaths; all cases were among Spaniards (Viscayans), of whom there is quite a colony here, but, save one Cuban from the country, no natives of Nuevitas died. My informant thinks that none of them had the fever. There was no more fever here until 1895, when there was a considerable epidemic in Puerto Principe among the Spanish troops, with 600 or 700 deaths, from which place it was introduced among the soldiers here. A large number of cases were treated in the military hospital here. My informant was one of the physicians attending. Then it spread to some people who visited the hospital, who sickened at their homes, but there was no cases (tertiary) reported at these houses, and my informant believes there were none. There were no cases in the military hospital in 1896, although there was yellow fever in Puerto Principe, also in 1897 and 1898, and cases were reported by the Spanish surgeons at Nuevitas; at any rate, there has been none among the townspeople since 1895.

Borras fever is said never to occur here. The fact that none of the natives developed yellow fever during the two outbreaks (if true and if cases among them were not overlooked) leads me to believe that the apparent freedom from yellow fever which this place enjoys may be due to its endemicity, and the consequent absence of susceptible material. The absence of "borras" is against this view, as is also the spread of the fever in 1897 and 1895 among the Viscayans, many of whom had been here a number of years. Considering everything, I do not think that the town is endemically affected, and think it to be generally free from yellow fever.

Considering the general freedom from yellow fever in this place, the presence of a considerable body of American troops, about 2,200 in the city of Puerto Principe and other places in the province, in direct communication with Nuevitas, and the fact that there is no other line of travel especially liable to convey infection to this province, it seems very important to prevent the introduction of infection by this port. I have accordingly nominated a quarantine officer and will give him all the instructions which I can during my stay here. I will receive by the next steamer sufficient disinfectants for an emergency, which disinfectants I ordered sent before I left Havana. It is intended, however, to do all disinfecting needed for this port at Havana, Guantanamo, and Santiago, the only ports which will threaten it with yellow fever.

I have, under article 1, United States Quarantine Regulations, directed the inspection here and at Cardenas of vessels from Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Santiago, Guantanamo, and Ponce, the last for smallpox. As at Cardenas and other clean ports, the sanitary work of the quarantine officer is especially to protect his own port, but it seems right to take more precautions for this port than for Caibarien, Ysabella de Sagua, or Cardenas, because Nuevitas and its province have no railroad communications with other known infected places, and if the entrance by sea is to be guarded, the risk of the introduction of yellow fever is markedly lessened. On the other hand, the inspection of vessels, especially the passengers and baggage bound for the United States is of much greater importance at Nuevitas than from any of the ports named above, because all passenger vessels for the United States (Munson Line) from the north coast between Nuevitas and Havana clear from Nuevitas and at Matanzas the baggage can be inspected and, when necessary, disinfected, there being a regular officer and a sufficient plant there. The line, however, another branch of the Munson Line, which takes passengers from the eastern end of the north coast, Baracoa, Gibara, and Nuevitas, to the United States, clears from Nuevitas, and here the final examination of baggage must be made, although a representative of the Service may be required at Gibara also. As long as the conditions of health now obtaining in these ports and the towns tributary to them remain unchanged, the passenger traffic from them will involve little danger. All, or nearly all, of the soldiers "enlisted for the war" in this province have been discharged and left for home; and while some will be continually leaving, yet the total passenger traffic will not be great, and of these the greater part will be soldiers, of all classes the people the easiest to handle. Also, as I have said, the sanitary reputation for yellow fever of Nuevitas, Gibara, and the interior towns of Holguin and Puerto Principe has generally been good. Of course it is not impossible that the sanitary conditions may change. The data given above, however, I think show that the maritime quarantine of this port is of greater sanitary importance, both to the health of the surrounding country and to vessels of the United States, than its size and general reputation for good health would lead us to suppose.

Respectfully, yours,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GIBARA.

GIBARA, CUBA, *May 16, 1899.*

SIR: After writing the report of the 12th, I went to Puerto Principe and had a long conference with Dr. Armstrong and General Carpenter, with the former of whom I reviewed very carefully the sanitary history and present condition of Puerto Principe. Taking everything together, I have to recommend, what I was in doubt of at Havana and Nuevitas, that a regular officer be assigned to Nuevitas, and that as soon as possible. On this account I cabled from Principe, so that a man could be in readiness.

If there be no latent infection at Puerto Principe or Nuevitas (it is far more apt to be at the former), it is a matter of extreme importance to keep it out. Its introduction into Puerto Principe would be extremely disastrous. Now, there is considerable passenger traffic from Havana and Santiago to Nuevitas, and thence to Principe. Two steamers every two weeks, each way, and 1 steamer per week in addition from Havana, besides the traffic which goes by schooner and brigantine.

I purpose to guard this traffic as well as possible from Havana (disinfecting baggage of American passengers, and other things as necessary) and to ask Passed Assistant Surgeon Rosenau to do the same for the south, but I count a regular officer as necessary at this port, Nuevitas, for the proper conduct of its quarantine to protect the port itself.

I will state that I believe that he will run a minimum risk from yellow fever, not greater than at the average southern quarantine station in the United States.

Without wishing to make suggestions out of my province, I would say that the conditions at Gibara and Holguin are of necessity very much like those in Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, although they are of decidedly less sanitary importance, and that an officer stationed at Nuevitas could give all the supervision needed of a regular office to the work of a local quarantine officer, whom Passed Assistant Surgeon Rosenau will doubtless install at Gibara.

Both of these places are exceedingly hard to reach from Havana and Santiago, it taking fourteen days from the latter place for the round trip, and the same length of time from Havana to Gibara, and it is scarcely possible to give either much supervision from Havana or Santiago. Indeed, these two places form a natural division of the sanitary work of the island, and can be well administered by a regular officer at Nuevitas.

I believe that I can get from Puerto Principe the gift of a Geneste-Hirscher steam chamber, for use at Nuevitas, similar to the one at Cienfuegos. Am sure I can if no fever develops in Principe during June. If it does, we will not need it, and we can do without it for that length of time.

I began this letter at Puerto Principe, but was unable to finish it until my arrival here, where, at Passed Assistant Surgeon Rosenau's request, I inspect and inform him of the conditions here.

Very respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GIBARA, CUBA, *May 16, 1899.*

SIR: The main source of danger of the introduction of yellow fever into the town and province of Puerto Principe is the passenger traffic

from Havana. Of this practically all appertaining to the Cuban passengers can be eliminated by disinfecting their baggage at Havana, and enforcing it by inspection at Nuevitas. For the Americans, however, this is not sufficient, as it is only twenty-six to forty-eight hours run between the ports. I will probably discontinue American passenger traffic unless immune, via these lines, (Article IX, United Quarantine Regulations), on my return to Havana, except in special instances, where we must arrange for detaining under observation at Nuevitas in an isolated place. I will do this because it occasionally happens that it is very important that an inspector, paymaster, or other official be sent from Havana to Nuevitas or Principe, and I have made provisional arrangements for this. Nevertheless I wish these exceptions to be as few as possible, and it is not possible that Havana can continue to be the general distributing point for the personnel of the Army in Cuba, without a *certainty* of conveying infection to the clean towns. There is no reason why all persons coming from the United States for the district from Nuevitas to Baracoa, inclusive, should not come *directly* via the Munson Line to these ports (the steamers touch all three) instead of via Havana. This is especially true of recruits, a number of whom came to Principe via Havana a few days ago; nurses, etc., the same.

I consider that the Service is responsible for the prevention of the introduction by sea of yellow fever into this district, and must of necessity prohibit such travel as involves considerable risk of conveying it. I say prohibit because I think that neither the amount nor importance of this travel justifies the establishment of a lazaretto for its accommodation. I beg then that you bring this matter to the proper authorities of the War Department, so that they may not generally depend on sending persons from Havana by sea to Nuevitas to reach Puerto Principe. At the same time when it is especially necessary that a man or a few men, three or four, should go they can by special arrangement be provided for by being detained at Nuevitas.

A matter of less importance, but still of some, is that supplies, forage especially, had best be sent directly from the United States to Principe without reshipment at Havana. This is of less importance if the reshipment be made across the bay at the wharf now building for the Quartermaster's Department. Hitherto it has taken place exclusively at the San Jose Wharf.

General Carpenter, the governor of the province, is impressed with the advisability of carrying out the measures outlined above.

Very respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, May 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended May 20: The regular work of inspecting incoming and outgoing vessels has been carried on. Boarding has been done promptly and inspection of outgoing vessels to the United States made as near the time of sailing as possible. Vessels anchoring, as did the *Rhoda*, this week, some 6 miles from the wharf, of course can not be inspected.

The rowboat for the station arrived on the steamship *Santiago*, and is

now in use. It is a good boat, splendid for light work, and answers nicely here in fine weather; but when the wind blows, as it does most of the day, the boat is thrown about by the waves. In spite of care, it has already received some hard knocks against the sides of vessels. The disinfecting house is now being painted by the 2 attendants in their spare time, it being intended to put on one coat of ocher and two of white zinc paint.

The health of the port remains about the same. The mortality this week was 44, a slight increase, probably due to the continued drought and dust, although we have had two light rains.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, May 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended May 20: Thirty deaths were reported during the week, representing an annual mortality of 39.16 per 1,000. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 5; malaria, 4; hydræmia, 4; enteritis, 4; typhoid fever, 1; infectious fever, 1. I find that the "fiebre infecciosa" of the physicians here may be usually considered an undiagnosed case of typhoid fever.

The following cases of an infectious or contagious nature were reported during the week: Diphtheria, 4; typhoid fever, 1; infectious fever, 1; varicella, 1.

The schooner *Anita* was disinfected on the 19th and 20th, and proceeded to her destination, Pascagoula, on the 21st. Seven vaccination certificates were issued during the week, and 3 persons vaccinated. The weather still continues dry, but warmer.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITERAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, May 24, 1899.

SIR: On Monday night, May 22, a strike was inaugurated by the lighter men who discharge vessels anchored in the open bay.

The steamships *Seguranca* and *Olivette*, due to arrive to-day, could not have been unloaded on account of this strike. The agents of these steamers applied for permission to bring these vessels alongside of wharf on the Havana side of the harbor. I wired for such permission, to the Bureau, and received permission for said vessels to be so placed. I gave the authority to the agents to land between Machina and Caballeria Wharf. I consider that the points at which these vessels will be placed are the best on the Havana side of the harbor.

The steamship *Olivette* arrived here this morning at 5.30. I was there at the dock when the vessel landed and gave instructions to the master of the vessel to allow none of his crew to go ashore, and to allow no one except stevedores and passengers going to the United States to come on

the vessel. The master of this vessel is a trustworthy man and will carry out all the directions given.

The steamship *Seguranca* will arrive this afternoon, and the same instructions will be given her master, and in this instance I will detail an officer to see that the instructions are carried out, with the additional regulation, that she shall remove into the stream at sunset, returning the following morning to resume her discharge of cargo.

There will be 2 steamers from New York between now and Saturday, and if the strike is still on, I shall proceed with them as in the the case of the *Seguranca*. As the *Olivette* will leave this afternoon, there is no necessity to make the rule as to her going into open stream during nighttime.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that for the week ended May 13, there was a total of 26 deaths in the civil population of this city. The principal causes of death were malarial diseases, 3; entero-colitis, 5; cholera infantum, 1; dysentery, 1; pneumonia, 3; tuberculosis, 2; meningitis, 1. Two new cases of diphtheria and 2 cases of measles were reported from private practice.

During the same week 22 vessels were inspected and passed upon arrival, and 12 were given bills of health prior to departure.

The *Rough Rider* is now housed over and ready for work, though there are many small details needed before she is finished.

Most of the baggage of the 44 passengers sailing on the steamship *Saratoga*, May 13, for New York, was disinfected. A few pieces were inspected and passed.

A case of varioloid has been reported from Dos Caminos (near San Luis) about 15 miles from here.

Daiquiri.—Dr. Yongh reports, that during the week ended May 6, there were 28 sick in the hospital of the following causes: Angina tonsillar, 1; enteritis, 2; bronchitis, 3; malarial diseases, 16; wounds, 6; total, 28.

During the month of April 4 vessels were given bills of health, and 6 were inspected and given free pratique.

Guantanamo.—Dr. Nin reports from Guantanamo that the American schooner *Eliza J. Pendleton* arrived May 11, with 2 passengers less than the number stated on the bill of health. The captain signed a sworn affidavit that the 2 passengers were arrested in Puerta Plata.

A suspicious case was discovered on the British bark *Douglas*, and she was held until the possibility of yellow fever was excluded. The facts were stated on the bill of health.

During the week ended May 6, there were a total of 6 deaths in the city. The causes of death were, pernicious fever, 1; diarrhea, 1; colitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 1; heart disease, 1.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report of smallpox on the steamship Columbia.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, April 26, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a case of discrete variola, in the papular stage, was detected April 18 among the Chinese steerage passengers of the American steamship *Columbia*, on her voyage from Hong-kong to Moji, a coaling port in southern Japan, a few hours before her arrival at the latter point. The patient was landed at Moji by the Japanese police authorities, who seem to have performed a perfunctory disinfection consisting of the sprinkling of the steerage with a weak carbolic acid. There being no consul or other United States official at Moji no other measures were ordered or taken save those initiated upon the day following, the 19th, by the surgeon of the ship, who fumigated the steerage and steerage baggage, as well as the room in which the passenger had for a few hours been isolated, with sulphur, for two hours only, following this by washing with chloride of lime and fresh whitewashing. All hands on board, with the exception of the firemen, were then vaccinated, and the passengers taken on at Kobe were submitted to the same operation, by a reliable physician, before embarkation.

The measures taken in this case are, of course, incomplete and unsatisfactory, and there would appear, especially, no reason for the delay in the vaccination of the firemen. It should be stated, however, that the surgeon of the ship has been for some days suffering from severe pulmonary hemorrhage, and is, in fact, at the present date, unable to leave his room.

I have, myself, vaccinated the portion of the crew omitted by the surgeon, as well as all steerage passengers embarking here.

In view of all the circumstances, particularly of the probability that any infection likely to arise from the case removed on the 18th instant, has already occurred, I have not felt warranted in sending the ship to quarantine here, for further treatment.

I have appended copies of this letter to the supplemental bills of health granted here.

Respectfully, yours,

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, May 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the sanitary situation, as regards Japan proper, continues very satisfactory. A few cases of dysentery are reported at various points, chiefly in the central provinces, but the disease has not, as yet, assumed epidemic proportions.

Of the plague in Formosa, which is steadily, though not rapidly increasing, the latest reports available are as follows: Total cases January 1 to April 27, 1,611; deaths, 1,168. Tainan, April 24, new cases, 24; deaths, 18. Taichu, April 25, new cases, 6. Taihoku, April 25, new cases, 2.

Respectfully, yours,

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of plague on steamship Gaelic.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, May 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a very malignant case of bubonic plague occurred on board the O. and O. steamship *Gaelic*, on the voyage from Hongkong to Shanghai, under the following circumstances, and that precautionary measures were taken as detailed below:

April 17, morning, case detected; isolated; all bedding and clothing destroyed; died same evening; body thrown overboard. April 18, morning, arrived Woosung, just below Shanghai, where local health authorities fumigated steerage with sulphur, destroyed all mats in steerage, and washed sacking bottoms of bunks and floor with chloride of lime; left Woosung April 19. Arrived Nagasaki Quarantine Station April 21 at daylight, and were immediately placed in quarantine and disinfection begun. Everyone on board was taken on shore, with all bedding and baggage, passengers and crews given hot baths of weak bichloride of mercury, their clothes, bedding, and all effects being disinfected by steam, and the whole ship, to which either crew or passengers had access during the voyage, washed with carbolic acid solution. The ship was detained in quarantine until noon of April 29, or for seven full days after the completion of disinfection.

For the information of the Bureau officers, a copy of this has been appended to the bills of health of the ship.

Very respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Report of plague at Penang.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, D. C., May 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that a telegram has just been received from the consul-general at Singapore, Straits Settlements, reporting the presence of the plague at Penang.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,

Third Assistant Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, May 17, 1899.

SIR: Your communication dated May 9 has just been received. I will follow instructions in regard to communicating with the quarantine officers at the Texas border, but at present there is nothing special to report.

There were 22 new cases of yellow fever reported yesterday and 6 deaths. There is no smallpox in the city. There are 4 cases in the

Lazaretto, 4 miles from town, and they were brought from surrounding towns.

The shipping continues free from fever. One hundred and twelve travelers sailed yesterday for Havana. They are as a rule immune Cubans returning home.

A small lumber schooner *Nan M. Dantzler* will leave here this week for Pascagoula with several passengers. If you think necessary, warn Dr. Duke. Have forwarded to-day under separate cover my report from Vera Cruz.

Yours, very truly,

SAM'L H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANITARY REPORT FROM VERA CRUZ.

The city.

Buildings.—Vera Cruz is an old Spanish-built city of about 30,000 inhabitants, situated upon the Gulf coast, about 19° 20' north latitude. It is built upon a low, sandy beach only a few feet above sea level, and is almost flat, but there is a small rise from the sea to the sand hills back of the city.

The houses are Spanish in architecture and construction, of brick, two stories high, and built around an open court. The floors and roofs are tiled, and the walls thick and massive. The blocks of buildings are built solid, and the only ventilation is through the court and from the streets.

Streets.—The streets are narrow and in the old part of the city are paved. The pavement is of cobblestones and is very uneven and generally dirty. Through each street is an open gutter that is supposed to carry off the rainfall and house water. During the rainy season they succeed very well, but in the dry season the contents of the gutter assumes a jelly-like consistency, stagnates, and stinks. Every day or two a member of the street-cleaning department attempts to shove this waste along the gutter to the harbor, but only succeeds in spreading it over the street adjacent, and thereby saves the bay.

There are no sewers and an inadequate water supply. Two drains have been built across the newly made land in front of the city to carry the surface drainage of the town into the harbor.

Cesspools.—Cesspools are built in the courts of each house, or two or three property owners operate one in common. They are rarely cleaned, and generally odorous. They are emptied by pumping the contents into barrels and hauling it off in the suburbs. The excavations are made at night, and the entire neighborhood is aware of what is going on.

Garbage.—The garbage department of the city is well regulated. All filth not carried out by the carts, or dropped in the streets, is picked up by the buzzards and dogs. The carts are dumped in a low place near the intersection of the Mexican and Inter-oceanic railroads, not 2,000 yards from a well-populated part of the town.

Water.—The water is piped from a river 7 miles below the city. The supply is inadequate and the quality not good.

Contracts have been let for a first-class sewerage and waterworks, and they will be completed in about eighteen months.

The harbor.

The harbor is directly in front of the city, and is formed by a massive sea wall connecting together a number of coral reefs. The entrance is narrow, and the rise and fall of the tide is sufficient to keep the bay water sweet and clean.

By accompanying chart you can see the prison San Juan de Ulua and the buoys for mooring the vessels. Also see the position of the two drains emptying into the harbor in front of the custom-house.

The sea wall in front of the city was built in about 10 feet of water, and the space between it and the shore was filled in with sand from the bottom of the harbor. The sea wall was commenced in 1895, and in 1896, when the bottom of the harbor was pumped over the wall and made into land, the unexpected happened, not a single death from yellow fever that year (see mortality chart).

Quarantine station.—The quarantine station is situated on the island of Sacrificio, which is about 4 miles from the harbor. The plant is complete and up to date.

Intercourse with vessels.—Vessels arriving in the port with cargo are unloaded by native laborers who go ashore every night. These laborers are of the class that are generally affected during the prevalence of yellow fever.

The custom guards are about the general cargo vessels from the day of arrival until discharged. They live in the infected part of the city.

The crews from the vessels come ashore and do the town in sailor style. The tenderloin is invaded and low dives patronized, and the chance of catching everything catchable is excellent. American crews are prohibited shore leave.

The two drains into the harbor I do not consider detrimental to the health of the shipping. During the dry season the discharge from the sewers is small, and in the wet season it is well diluted, and the large area of the harbor practically neutralizes any offensive material that may enter it from the small drain.

Local quarantine.

All vessels arriving in the port are boarded by the quarantine physician, and in case any infectious or contagious diseases are found aboard, the vessel is put in quarantine and is disinfected, fumigated, and detained.

The quarantine rules and regulations are printed in Spanish (translated copy has been forwarded you by the State Department), and are numerous and complete in every detail. There are a few articles of the regulations to which I will call your attention.

Article XXXII. In ports where yellow fever is endemic vessels may be allowed free pratique even coming from an infected port, notwithstanding the condition in which she arrives, excepting when the disease has died out in such port, in which case the vessel will be subject to detention, etc.

Art. LXIV. Passengers leaving an infected port must have their baggage and effects disinfected before being allowed to embark for other ports, where yellow fever does not exist.

As far as Vera Cruz is concerned, Article XXXII annuls every rule and regulation of the code except Article LXIV. Article LXIV is rigidly enforced. A fumigating and disinfecting plant has been erected near the custom house, and is very complete in every detail. A fee is charged the owner of the baggage for its disinfection. Nothing else is

disinfected on the ship, but by application to the proper authorities and payment of the fee, the ship, freight, crew, and clothing will be fumigated.

Art. LXV. Merchants sending susceptible merchandise to national ports are recommended to have them disinfected to avoid the inconvenience of quarantine.

The police regulations for the sanitary condition of the city are well devised and compiled, but are only spasmodically executed.

Railroad and steamship communications.

The accompanying map shows the railroad and steamship communication. The question of how the fever enters this port is of minor importance, as it has existed here for the past thirty years, nine months of 1896 and 1897 being the longest period with no case reported.

Steamships and sailing vessels are constantly plying between here and the Gulf ports, and the Mexican coast steamers make weekly trips along the coast from Tampico to Progreso, touching at every little town, and make Vera Cruz their headquarters.

To keep the fever from spreading from here to other Mexican ports I think impossible with the present means of communication.

To prevent the infection of southern United States Gulf ports, I would suggest a longer period of quarantine for steamers from this and infected Mexican ports, as the voyage from here requires only about three days.

The railroad communication I consider the most dangerous channel for infection. A passenger whose veracity was blunted by the fever panic could reach the Southern States in three days. Freights and express go through into the States in a short time. The Texas border is undoubtedly the quickest route for the entrance of infection.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of passengers that leave here for the United States by railroad. Appended find list of passengers arriving at this port by sea, and also number of passengers that have sailed from here to United States and Cuban ports during the past four weeks.

I judge that 80 per cent of the passengers that have left here have gone to Cuba and Porto Rico.

The freights from here to United States Gulf ports shipped by sea consist of coffee and tobacco. The coffee is from a noninfected locality, and the tobacco I do not think is infectious. The bulk of the freights from here to the States go to New York.

Mortality chart with temperature record and chart of cases.

For the first twenty-five years of this chart I am indebted to Dr. Manuel S. Iglesia. Since he completed his observations in 1892 there have been no records kept of the temperature or rainfall.

There is a diversity of opinion here among the physicians as to the climatic influences upon the disease.

A careful observation of the chart shows the mortality rising and falling with the temperature, except in August, 1880, and August and September in 1884, when the reverse was the case.

In October and November, 1893 and 1897, the mortality and the case line were the same, the mortality amounting to 100 per cent.

The mortality was 65 per cent from July, 1898, to May, 1899. One

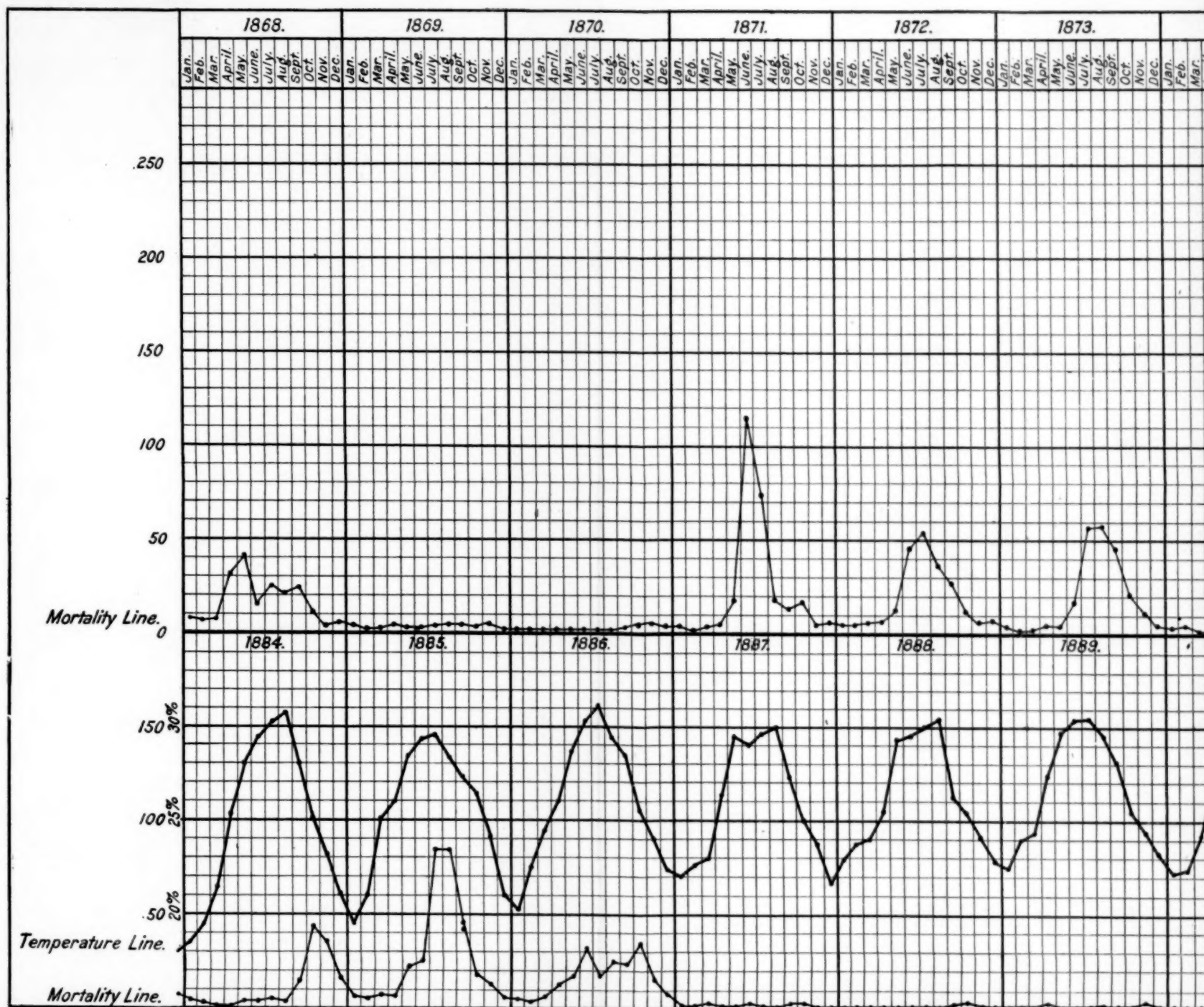
hundred and sixty-one deaths occurred during that time, and the disease was not declared epidemic until May 11.

From mortality table observe that the mortality from all causes in 1896 was more than in 1880, 1885, 1886, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1895, yet in these years yellow fever was epidemic. In 1897 the mortality from all causes, including 2 deaths from yellow fever, was larger than many years when yellow fever prevailed. From this mortality table one of two things is certain, the table is wrong, or yellow fever exerts a beneficial influence upon the mortality of the town.

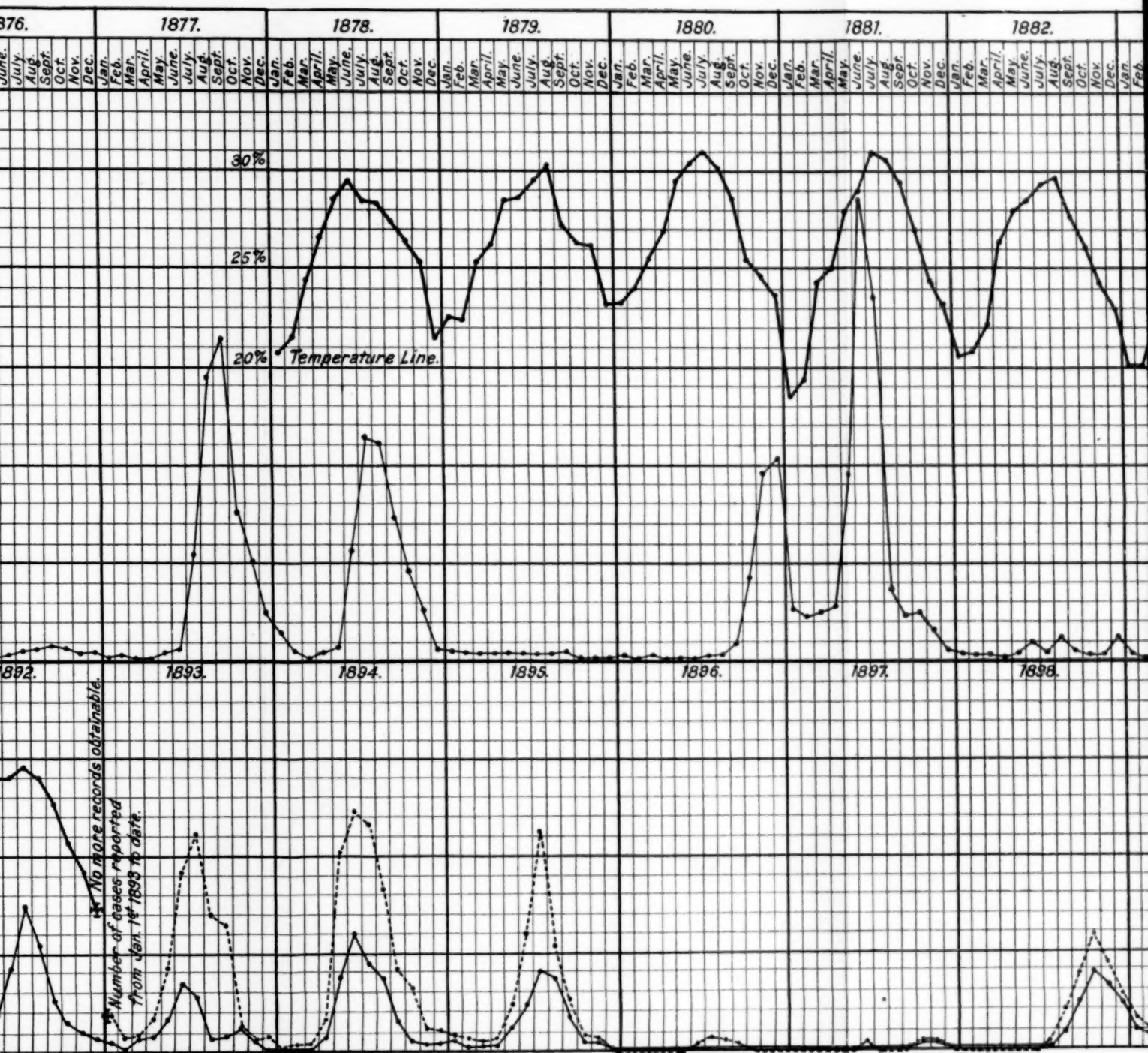
The number of inhabitants during the different years is unobtainable.

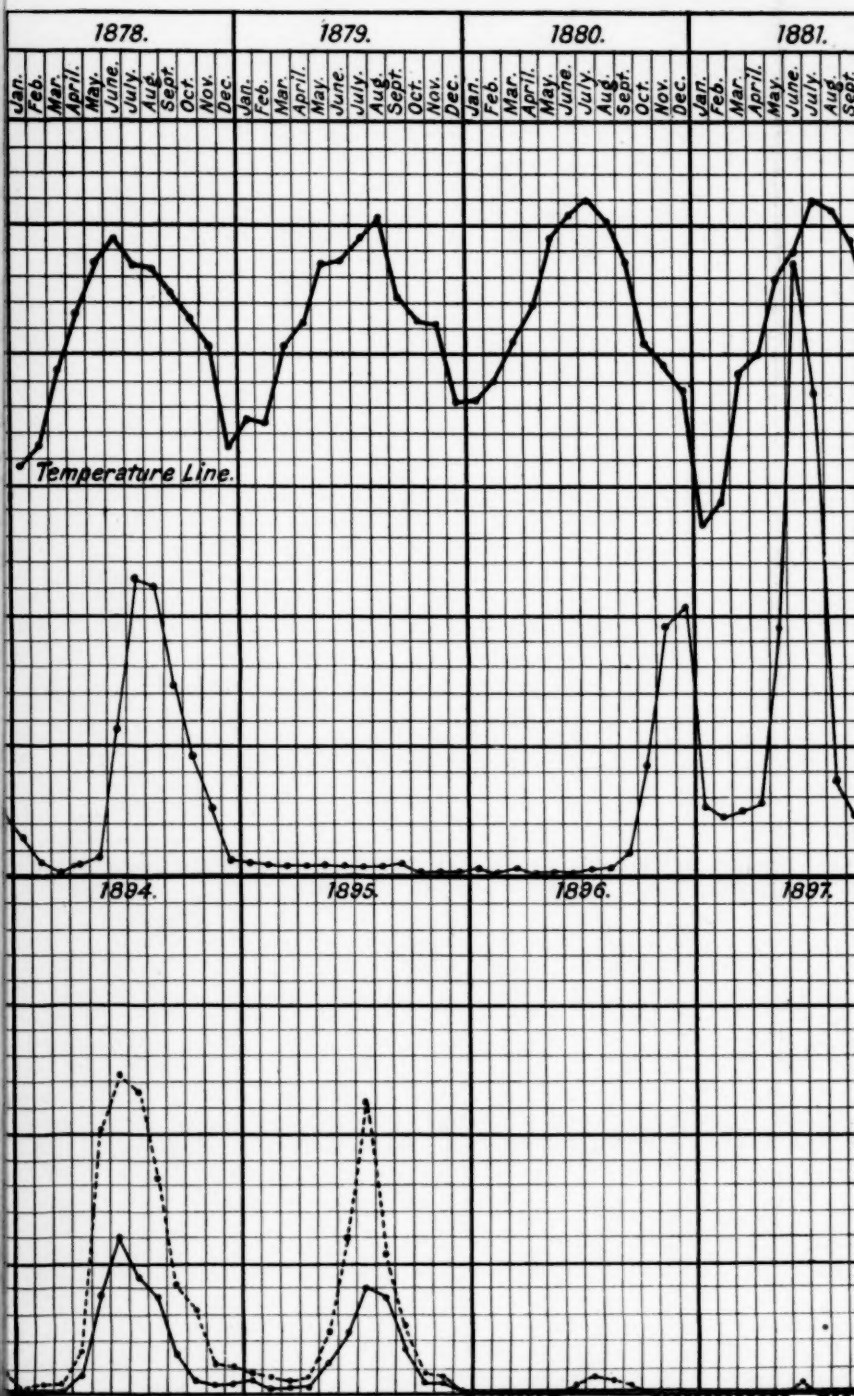
Official mortality report from yellow fever from 1866 to 1899.

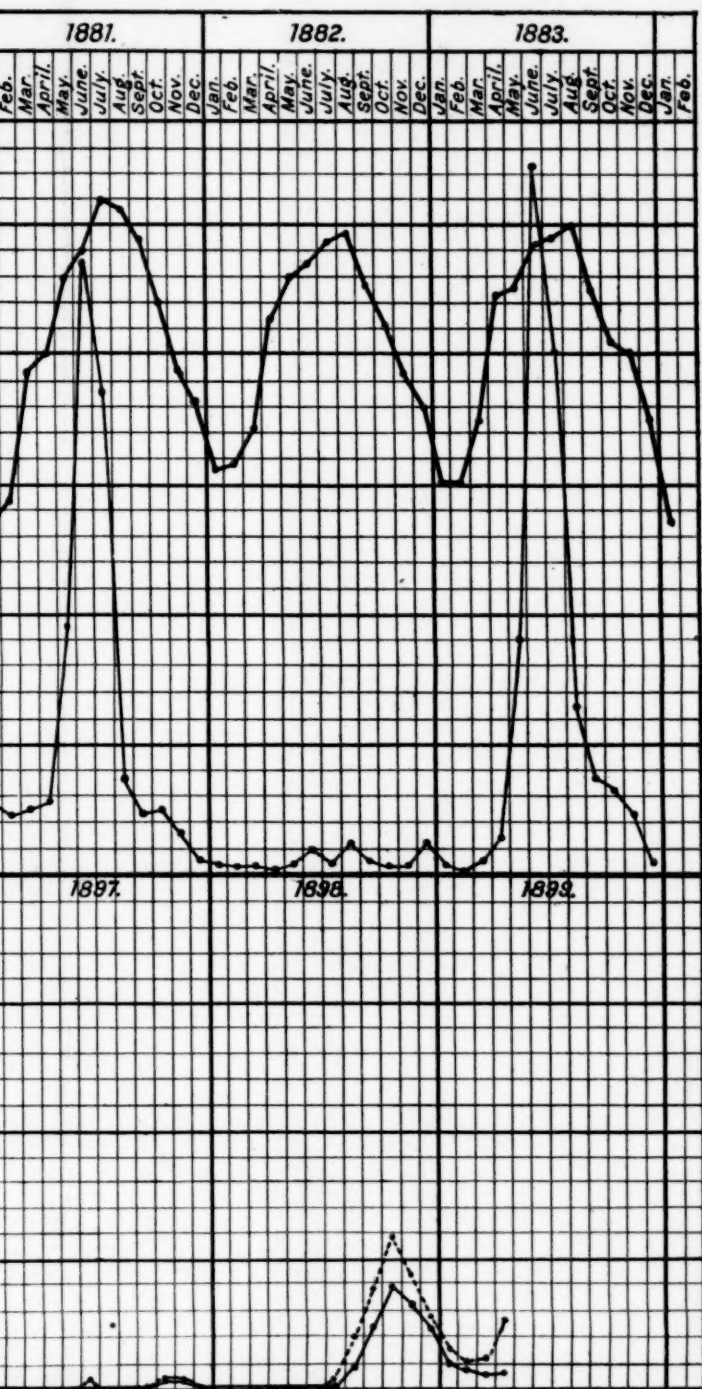
Years.	Months.												Total deaths from yellow fever.	Total from all causes.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
1866.....	0	0	2	11	26	40	54	48	20	12	21	20	254	.....
1867.....	18	4	16	54	64	42	8	32	38	17	11	8	212	.....
1868.....	7	6	7	30	40	16	26	20	21	9	2	3	187	.....
1869.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	9	.....
1870.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	2	11	.....
1871.....	3	0	1	6	29	113	71	17	10	15	2	4	271	.....
1872.....	2	2	4	5	14	45	53	39	29	11	5	6	215	.....
1873.....	1	0	0	3	1	19	58	59	44	20	10	7	222	.....
1874.....	1	2	0	0	2	3	11	24	7	12	11	6	79	.....
1875.....	7	2	4	11	29	93	118	105	41	13	2	0	425	.....
1876.....	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	7	9	6	1	3	34	.....
1877.....	0	1	0	0	4	7	54	144	164	77	50	27	528	.....
1878.....	16	5	0	1	7	58	113	110	62	45	24	7	448	.....
1879.....	6	4	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	21	.....
1880.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	10	42	92	103	254	1,366
1881.....	28	21	27	29	94	235	183	39	22	25	17	3	723	1,882
1882.....	1	1	2	1	5	11	7	14	8	3	5	12	72	1,155
1883.....	5	3	7	16	90	261	200	67	39	31	21	7	747	1,910
1884.....	3	2	0	0	3	2	4	3	17	44	39	19	136	1,268
1885.....	6	5	8	5	21	25	84	84	48	19	14	9	328	1,313
1886.....	7	3	7	12	18	31	19	26	25	37	13	10	268	1,159
1887.....	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	1,033
1888.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1,104
1889.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1,300
1890.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	6	9	19	41	1,320
1891.....	1	4	2	3	10	39	40	19	13	18	20	10	179	1,361
1892.....	0	2	1	7	20	41	75	53	27	13	10	10	260	1,488
1893.....	5	1	6	8	17	32	29	8	9	11	5	0	131	1,406
1894.....	0	0	0	8	39	55	44	38	15	5	3	3	210	1,618
1895.....	5	1	1	2	12	23	40	36	17	3	3	0	143	1,414
1896.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,438
1897.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1,625
1898.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	24	39	32	23	127	2,086
1899.....	9	5	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Total.....	133	75	107	224	546	1,196	1,300	1,011	728	543	431	321	6,615	28,153

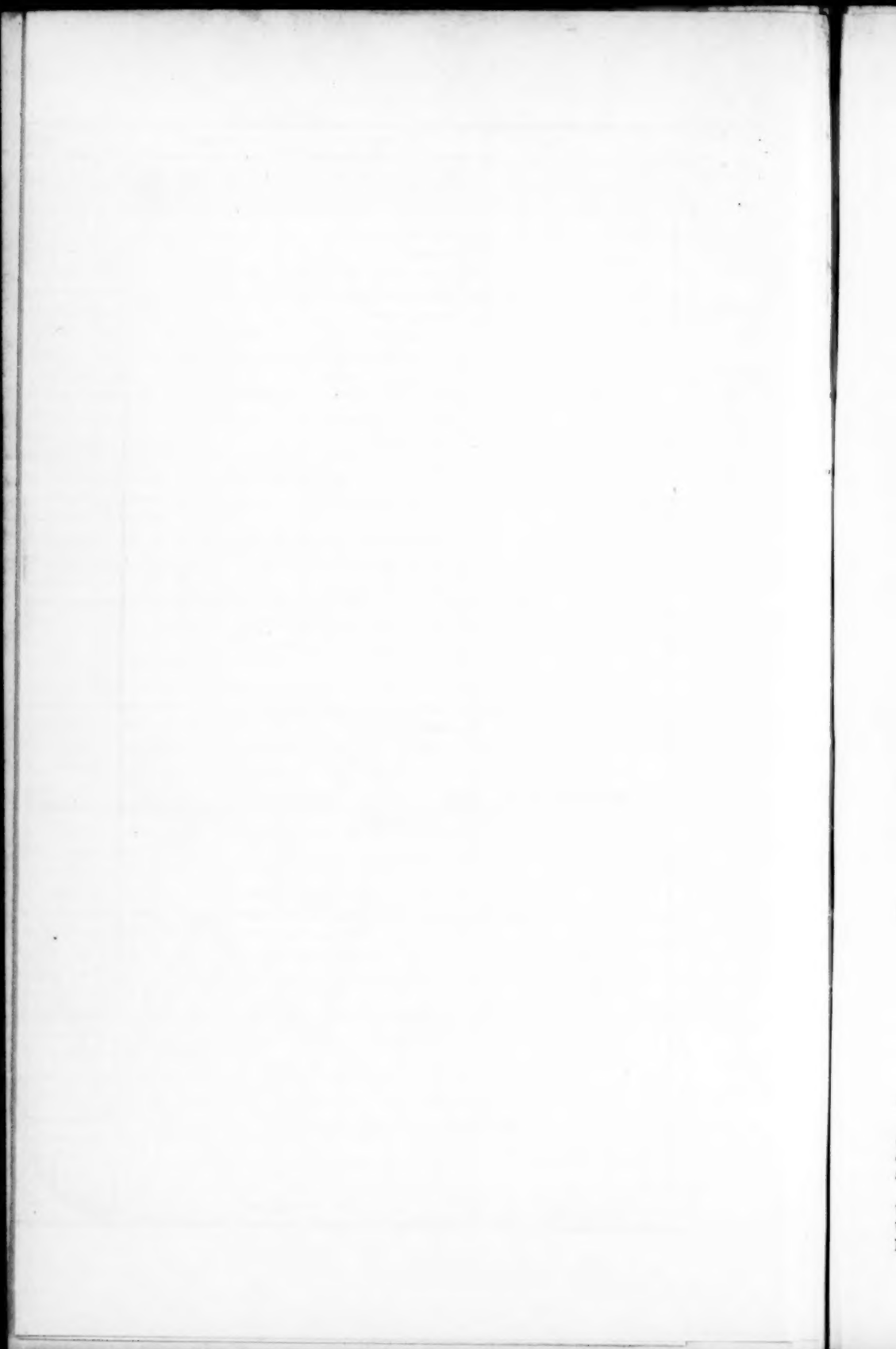












TURKEY.

Report regarding sanitary statistics.

BEIRUT, April 22, 1899.

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in your dispatch No. 28, dated February 23, 1899, I have to-day forwarded to the Treasury Department my first weekly sanitary report.

It was a mistake on my part, which I beg you to excuse, to state in my dispatch acknowledging the receipt of the Department's Circular of October 31, 1898, that no sanitary statistics are published in Beirut. I should have said collected instead of published. Inquiries of the most earnest character from local American physicians and professors of medicine, from the hospitals, from the board of health, from the city doctor, from the governor-general, have been of no avail. Nobody knows even approximately the mortality of Beirut, or its causes. Nobody keeps any record of deaths or cases of sickness. The French Government receives occasional sanitary reports from a certain Dr. De Brun, who has been granted an annual allowance for this work, which, however, is limited to statements on the general health and sanitary condition of the city and vilayet. The vilayet publishes a brief monthly sanitary report, offering no statistics and only submitting a few general remarks, the reliability and usefulness of which may be questioned.

Being reluctant to confess my inability to carry out the instructions of the Department of State, I made a contract with the grave diggers of each cemetery (17 in all—4 Moslem, 2 Greek, 2 Catholic, 2 Maronite, 2 Protestant, 1 Latin, 1 Prussian, 1 Jewish, 1 Syriac, and 1 Druse) to furnish me, for a certain pecuniary consideration, the number of burials and the cause of death in each case during a given week. The result of this experiment I have now transmitted to the Treasury Department, but I regret to say that in many cases my representatives failed to obtain the desired information as to the prevailing diseases. If, for instance, a person had died from consumption or smallpox, the relatives of the deceased would be afraid to tell, suspecting that some harm might come to them, etc. The method is expensive and not altogether satisfactory in its results.

I beg to inclose a copy of my dispatch on the present topic to the governor-general and of his reply through the sanitary inspector of the vilayet.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. BIE RAYNDAL,
United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Beirut, March 29, 1899.

To His Excellency Reshid Bey, governor-general of the vilayet of Beirut:

EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to inform your excellency that my Government desires me to transmit to the Treasury Department weekly reports showing the number of cases of sickness and of deaths occurring in this city, resulting from various epidemic and other diseases.

To carry out these instructions I applied to the local board of health, but was told that no statistics of this kind are being collected. Said bureau was, therefore, unable to furnish this consulate any part of the desired information. I also asked the city physician if he could render me any assistance in the matter, but he replied that under

present conditions it is impossible to obtain official data concerning the sanitary condition of the city, as no system exists by virtue of which such data could be secured.

I am thus reduced, unless your excellency steps in, to the necessity of subsidizing the grave diggers of the various Moslem, Greek, Maronite, Catholic, Jewish, Protestant, Prussian, and French cemeteries, 16 or more in all, and perhaps also persons connected with the hospital, in order to ascertain approximately the mortality of the city and its causes.

I hope, however, through your excellency, to secure in a more satisfactory way a more satisfactory result. On August 9, 1898, this consulate received from the board of health of Beirut a letter in which it is stated that "the Imperial Government has directed us to keep as correct a register as possible of deaths in this city." The board therefore called the attention of this office to the necessity of obtaining an official permit for each burial, which would be given gratis. In every case the name, sex, age, nationality, religion of the deceased would be required, also the character of the sickness which caused his or her death, and finally the name of the physician employed, or the name of the hospital in which the death in question might have taken place.

I now have the honor to request your excellency to give such orders to the sanitary authorities of the vilayet which will carry into effect the policy of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan's Government, as above referred to. I assure your excellency that any assistance you may kindly extend to this consulate in the matter under consideration will be highly appreciated by the American Government, as well as by me personally.

I seize this opportunity to assure your excellency of my highest consideration.

G. BIE RAVNDAL,
United States Consul.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU,
Beirut Vilayet, April 6-18, 1915-99.

To the honorable consul of the American Government, Beirut.

HONORED AND ESTEEMED FRIEND: We received your letter dated March 29, 1899, in which you ask for official statistics respecting the number of deaths resulting from various diseases in this city.

Upon referring your communication to the sanitary inspector's department an answer was received to the effect that the authorities are not in duty bound to give such information to foreign consulates.

In the meantime there is no trace of any epidemic diseases here or in the outlying districts comprising this vilayet.

As regards the general sanitary condition in the vilayet the same is reported officially at the end of every month in the official gazette of the vilayet and reproduced by the local papers from which you will be able to obtain the intelligence relating to this matter.

We seize this opportunity to consolidate our relations of amity and friendship.

RESHID,
Vali of Beirut.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales*—*New Castle*.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 72, including enteric fever, 8, and 5 from whooping cough.

Sydney.—Quarter ended March 31, 1899. Estimated population, 426,950. Total number of deaths, 447, including enteric fever, 19; influenza, 2; whooping cough, 14, and 42 from phthisis pulmonalis.

QUEENSLAND—*Brisbane*.—Month of January, 1899. Estimated population, 105,734. Total number of deaths, 109, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 5; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 8, and 1 from whooping cough.

Month of February, 1899. Total number of deaths, 71; including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 3, and 1 from whooping cough.

BERMUDA.—Week ended May 12, 1899. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

CHINA—*Fuchau*.—Three weeks ended April 15, 1899. Estimated population, 1,000,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Cholera and plague not reported. Smallpox always prevalent.

COLOMBIA—*Colon*.—Two weeks ended May 15, 1899. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No contagious diseases reported.

Panama.—Week ended May 3, 1899. Estimated population, 16,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—*Santo Domingo*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 24, including 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GERMANY—*Brunswick*.—Two weeks ended May 13, 1899. Estimated population, 115,150. Number of deaths not reported. Diphtheria, measles, and scarlet fever present.

Glauchau.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 47, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Weimar.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 24,438. Total number of deaths, 53, including 1 from diphtheria.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 13, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Salford, viz, 26.8, and the lowest in West Ham, viz, 11.1.

London.—One thousand four hundred and twenty-eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 49; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 40; whooping cough, 39; enteric fever, 8, and diarrhea and dysentery, 9. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.4 a thousand. In Greater London, 1,893 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.1 a thousand of the population.

In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 7 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 19 from whooping cough, and 1 from smallpox.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 13, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 22.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Lisburn, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Drogheda, viz, 41.8 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 179 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 2; influenza, 9; typhus fever, 1, and whooping cough, 2.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 13, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 18.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 11.8, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 22.2 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 565, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 27; scarlet fever, 3, and whooping cough, 10.

HAITI—Cape Haitien.—Four weeks ended May 13, 1899. Estimated population, 15,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

ITALY—Milan.—Two weeks ended May 13, 1899. Estimated population, 481,297. Number of deaths not reported. Diphtheria, enteric fever, measles, and scarlet fever present.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended May 6, 1899. Population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended March 31, 1899. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 182, including diphtheria, 1, and 3 from enteric fever.

NICARAGUA—San Juan.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious diseases.

SWITZERLAND—Berne.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 133, including diphtheria, 8, and 1 from enteric fever.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco.....	May 13....	6,000	5								
Amherstburg.....	May 20....	2,300	1								
Amsterdam.....	May 13....	516,180	154								
Antwerp.....	May 6....	287,462	94			2		1	3	1	3
Bahia.....	Apr. 22....	200,000			32						
Do.....	Apr. 30....	200,000			21						
Barmen.....	May 6....	137,000	42								
Belize.....	May 18....	13,000	12								
Berlin.....	Apr. 29....	1,747,903	638					3	8	9	2
Birmingham.....	May 13....	510,343	151							2	1
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	2								2
Bombay.....	Apr. 25....	821,764	a 1,305	6	9			1			59
Bremen.....	May 6....	144,500	35								
Breslau.....	do.....	300,000	195								
Brussels.....	do.....	551,611	174					2	4		2
Budapest.....	May 7....	640,000					5		1	1	8
Calcutta.....	Apr. 15....	681,560	b 619	9	3			1		1	3
Callao.....	do.....	25,000	15								
Do.....	Apr. 23....	25,000	26								
Cardiff.....	May 13....	185,826	55								6
Cartagena.....	May 6....	25,000	5								
Catania.....	May 11....	124,000	52					1			
Chaudiere Junction.....	May 20....	500	0								
Coburg.....	May 6....	19,507	3								
Cologne.....	do.....	357,497	130						1	4	1
Constantinople.....	May 8....	750,000	222		2			6	1	2	6
Copenhagen.....	May 6....	351,000	128					1	1	2	9
Cresfeld.....	May 11....	110,000	30								
Dundee.....	May 13....	166,072	71						1	1	2
Dusseldorf.....	May 6....	202,679	57							1	
Flushing.....	May 13....	18,371	7								
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	May 6....	253,000	75					1			2
Geneva.....	Apr. 29....	95,348	42							4	
Ghent.....	May 16....	162,652	71							1	2
Gibraltar.....	May 7....	25,900	11					1		1	
Girgenti.....	May 6....	24,428	9								
Gothenburg.....	do.....	122,205	35								1
Guatemala.....	May 9....	65,000	38								
Halifax.....	May 20....	45,000	13						1		
Hamburg.....	May 6....	675,351	215							2	3
Havre.....	do.....	119,470	72						2		1
Hongkong.....	Apr. 8....	248,710	c 117		2						
Honolulu.....	Apr. 22....	35,000	22					1			
Do.....	Apr. 29....	35,000	18					2			
Do.....	May 6....	35,000	17					1			
Iquique.....	Mar. 18....	25,000	19					1			
Do.....	Mar. 25....	25,000	26								
Do.....	Apr. 1....	25,000	20								
Do.....	Apr. 8....	25,000									
Do.....	Apr. 15....	25,000	26								
Do.....	Apr. 22....	25,000	24								
Leeds.....	May 13....	423,889	124						2	5	1
Leipsic.....	May 6....	430,635	144						2	1	
Licata.....	do.....	20,000	12			1	2				
Livingston, Guatemala.....	May 13....	1,500	3								
Lyons.....	May 6....	466,028	180					1			1
Madras.....	Apr. 21....	452,518	d 285		1						
Mannheim.....	May 6....	124,703	38							1	
Mayence.....	do.....	80,000	19							1	1
Mazatlan.....	May 13....	16,700	7								
Melbourne.....	Apr. 8....	450,000						6			
Do.....	Apr. 15....	450,000						3			
Messina.....	May 13....	107,000	41								
Mexico.....	May 7....	344,377	365		6	20		1			3
Do.....	May 14....	344,377	382		4	21					3
Montevideo.....	Apr. 8....	215,061	99					5		1	
Do.....	Apr. 15....	215,061	47					2			1
Do.....	Apr. 22....	215,061	48					1			
Moscow.....	do.....	1,000,000	531		2			3	3	8	8
Do.....	Apr. 29....	1,000,000	530		7	2		2	4	12	9
Nagasaki.....	Apr. 10....	132,000						1			
Do.....	Apr. 20....	132,000						1		1	

a Plague, 442.

b Plague, 118.

c Plague, 14.

d Plague, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Nuremberg.....	Apr. 22.....	230,000	105						3		1
Odessa.....	May 6.....	400,600	159			2		1	1	2	2
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Apr. 8.....	314,119	125							3	
Do.....	Apr. 15.....	314,119	112							1	
Do.....	Apr. 22.....	314,119	100					1			
Palermo.....	May 6.....	300,000	124						1		
Pernambuco.....	Mar. 4.....	200,000	139								
Do.....	Mar. 11.....	200,000	126								
Do.....	Mar. 18.....	200,000	135								
Do.....	Mar. 25.....	200,000	123								
Prague.....	May 6.....	190,260	143					1	2	2	4
Puerto Cortes.....	May 17.....	2,000	0								1
Quebec.....	Apr. 20.....	73,000								1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Apr. 14.....	768,000	a 319	26	9		2			2	
Rotterdam.....	May 13.....	312,201	126								
St. John, New Brunswick.....	May 20.....	45,000	12								1
St. Stephen, New Brunswick.....	do.....	3,000	2								
Smyrna.....	Apr. 30.....	300,000	34								
Solingen.....	May 6.....	433,958	16							1	
Stockholm.....	do.....	283,550	139						2	5	6
Trapani.....	do.....	45,005	16								
Trieste.....	do.....	165,000	66					1	7	1	
Vera Cruz.....	May 18.....	25,000	68		23						
Windsor.....	May 20.....	3,000	2								
Winnipeg.....	do.....	50,000							1		2
Zurich.....	do.....	161,387	59								1

a Beriberi, 3.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

